INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,241 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1980 Established 1887

هكذا من الأصل

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 8-14 (46-57). LONDON: Wednesday, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 11-16 (52-61). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy with some rain. Temps. 3-14 (37-57). NEW YORK: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temps. 10-25 (50-77).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 28

Algeria	4.00 Dns.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 NKr.
Bahrain	0.500 Dn	Israel	1.5+2.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	400 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	$3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.50
Greece	30 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	25 D.



United Press International

Metropolitan Police Commission Sir David McNee (left), Trevor Locke, and his wife, Doreen, appear yesterday at Scotland Yard in London. Constable Locke reportedly saved the life of a Saudi Arabian soldier by diving at the legs of one of the Arab gunmen during the rescue assault Monday on the Iranian Embassy.

Brezhnev to Head Soviet Delegation At Tito's Funeral

MOSCOW, May 6 (Reuters) — President Leonid Brezhnev will head the Soviet delegation to President Tito's funeral on Thursday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Mr. Brezhnev would fly to Belgrade tomorrow with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The announcement was made as Yugoslav leaders eulogized Marshal Tito, whose body is lying in state in the parliament building. It was brought to Belgrade yesterday after he died on Sunday in Ljubljana at age 87 after nearly four months in the hospital.

The Eastern bloc appeared today to be mounting a significant show of diplomacy and solidarity by sending its top statesmen and party leaders to the funeral. Diplomats said a full turnout by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states, who are to meet again next week in Warsaw to mark the 25th anniversary of their military alliance, would underline the special concern with which Moscow and its allies regard the future of post-Tito Yugoslavia.

Only hours after the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug made the first announcement that Mr. Brezhnev would go to Belgrade, the agency reported that the Edward Gierek and Todor Zhivkov, the party leaders in Poland and Bulgaria respectively, also would attend the funeral.

Quick Change

Mr. Zhivkov appeared to have made a last-minute change in response to Mr. Brezhnev's plans. Bulgarian diplomats in Belgrade had said earlier that Premier Stanko Todorov would represent their country.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and East German party leader Erich Honecker had already announced that they would be going.

Foreign diplomats in Moscow felt before the announcement that Mr. Brezhnev, 73, who has been in *uncertain health over the past few years*, was unlikely to make the journey to Belgrade so soon before his trip to Poland for the Warsaw Pact summit.

It seemed likely that the decision for Mr. Brezhnev to go had been taken only in the last few hours as news reached Moscow that most of the world's top leaders would be attending the funeral.

"If Hua Guofeng is going, why shouldn't Brezhnev?" said one Soviet source. The Chinese premier and party chairman arrived in Belgrade today.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Brezhnev, accompanied by Premier Alexei Kosygin and most other Moscow-based members of the Soviet Communist Party's 14-man Politburo, went to the Yugoslav Embassy to pay tribute to Marshal Tito.

Close Ties

Tass issued an official report on the visit that quoted from an obituary in Pravda, declaring that Marshal Tito always had been a supporter of close ties between the two countries.

With the group was senior Kremlin ideologist Mikhail Suslov, who has been strongly critical of Yugoslav domestic and foreign policies and who helped formulate a declaration expelling the Yugoslav party from the international Communist movement in 1948.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia's leaders held a special commemorative meeting in the parliament building after thousands of Yugoslavs filed past the coffin last night.

At the meeting were all members

(Continued on Page 2, Col 8)



Associated Press

The coffin of a U.S. serviceman killed in Iran rests at the Zurich airport. Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, second from left, talks yesterday with Jean-Marc Bornet, an International Red Cross delegate. The others are unidentified.

Carter Is Said To Avoid Force In Iran Options

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT) — President Carter assured Cyrus Vance on his last day as secretary of state that he had ruled out for the foreseeable future the use of military force to resolve the Iranian crisis, close associates of Mr. Vance said yesterday.

Because of the failure of the rescue mission last month and the opposition of allies to military steps such as a naval blockade, Mr. Carter was reported to have told Mr. Vance — and at least one other recent visitor — that he was now stressing only diplomatic and economic approaches to freeing the 53 Americans.

[The State Department said today that the administration is reviewing its entire Iranian policy and that no options — including the use of force — are being ruled out, United Press International reported.

[The statement by department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d suggested that Mr. Carter is not planning any major moves on Iran while the policy review is being conducted. Hodding Carter said he could not estimate how long the review would take. He issued the statement in response to the report that the president told Mr. Vance he had ruled out the use of military force in the near future.]

In his public statements following the abortive rescue operation, Mr. Carter has underscored the nonmilitary routes. But Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Defense Secretary Harold Brown refused publicly to rule out any option.

Mr. Vance submitted his resignation to Mr. Carter on April 21 because of his opposition to the use of any military force, even in the rescue mission. The actual attempt was launched on April 24. According to former Vance associates, Mr. Carter urged Mr. Vance the night the mission was called off not to quit but to remain in office even if he wanted to disassociate himself publicly from the mission.

But Mr. Vance decided after consulting with some aides that he could not remain. On April 28 his resignation became official at 8:20 a.m., the time he received Mr. Carter's letter of acceptance.

At 9 a.m., Mr. Vance went to the White House and spent about 40 minutes with Mr. Carter. It was during that meeting, aides said, that Mr. Carter said he was not looking to military options.

Reflecting this decision, the administration has moved to de-emphasize the attention given the Iran situation and has given priority to repairing strains with the allies over Iran.

In part, this has been forced on the administration by circumstances, officials said. With the rescue mission having failed, officials said there is no clear-cut plan for the moment, since no diplomatic channel seems very promising. Moreover, with Sen. Edmund Muskie about to become secretary of state, there is a desire to avoid any new approach until he has time to join the policy-making circle, they said.

There is also a less tangible explanation: The government and the news media, as well as members of Congress, seem worn to a frazzle on the subject.

Last Tuesday, following the rescue attempt and Mr. Vance's resignation, virtually all the questions at Mr. Carter's news conference concerned Iran. But the next day the president said he was going to leave Washington to speak to the people, and since then officials have indicated that the president wanted to be free to discuss matters other than Iran. Yesterday, for instance, in a question and answer meeting with the League of Women Voters, Mr. Carter did not mention Iran and he was not asked about it.

Yesterday afternoon, after the liberation of the Iranian Embassy in London by British commandoes, the State Department issued a routine statement saying that the incident "underlines the deep concern felt by the American people and the American government for the Americans held hostage in Iran."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...nalty Reports Confused
...mbs Planted by Arabs
...nked to Embassy Fire

...NDON, May 6 (UPI) — Ex...es used by British Army com...os storming the Iranian Em... apparently touched off boo...ps planted by Arab-Iranian ...ists, igniting a blaze that gutt... the building after 19 hostages ... rescued, police said today.

...ys before yesterday's climax of ...ix-day hostage drama, police ...sed, the gunmen had dropped ...nds for the release of 91 ethnic ...s jailed in Iran and wanted ... free exit from the country."

... Special Air Service comman... staged their raid last night after ...gunmen were believed to have ...ted two of their hostages, and ...tened to kill more. Three com...os were slightly injured in the ..., all with cuts.

...ile police experts combed the ...of the burned out embassy, po...fficials issued confused and ...cting reports about casualties.

Number Unknown

...mmander Peter Duffy, head of ...nti-terrorist squad said today ...he "personnally believed ... in excess of five gunmen" ... involved in the siege but ...d final proof lies in the rub...

... said that there were two con...l terrorist bodies at the em... and probably more. He said ...fication would be difficult be... the bodies were burned.

...er officials said there were six ...n — five slain and one in cus... Officials had said earlier that ... were five gunmen — three of ... shot to death during the res...eration, another dying on his ... hospital and one under ar... awaiting trial.

Scotland Yard spokeswoman ...at the bodies of four gunmen ...still in the embassy where po... technicians were prevented ...entering because of the danger ...building might collapse. The ... of a second captive, believed ... been shot by the gunmen, ... not been recovered.

...ixth body — of an Iranian ...held at a London hospital, ...be that of a hostage or of a ..., the spokeswoman said. ...id police had still not been ... to identify the man as one of ...

Body Identified

... body of one hostage, identi... today as Abbas Lavasani, 25, ...counselor at the embassy, was ...d out the embassy front door ...es before the assault occurred. ... wanted to be a martyr for ... Iranian Coysul General ...lah Ebdaie said: "We do not ... his death. We are happy his ...as granted."

...uty Assistant Commissioner ... Dellow said that part of the ...m in identifying the dead was ...many of the hostages did not ... one another. Besides embassy ... there were journalists, tour... carpet dealer and a bank offi... among the captives.

... said that he anticipated trou... when negotiations became cen... on allowing the terrorists to ... the country, something police ... not about to commit them... to.

...e negotiators worked ex...ly hard to keep a dialogue ... Commissioner Dellow said. ...tried to impress on the terror... exactly what would happen in ...country as opposed to other ... of the world, that if they ... harm anybody, they would ...not unharmed themselves. It ... make very much impres...

... last hours were marked by ...sing tension between the ter... and police, as well as the ter...rorists themselves.

"It became apparent that things were becoming a little unstable and fractious inside the Iranian embassy and it became apparent that we were unlikely to get very far with the normal sort of negotiations we have had in the past," he said.

[Although police would not discuss details, it was learned that its men had been practicing their as...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bodies of 8 Raiders Are Flown to U.S.

ZURICH, May 6 (UPI) — The remains of eight U.S. servicemen killed in the abortive mission last month to rescue the American hostages in Iran arrived today by plane, then were flown to the United States.

The remains were flown to Zurich from Tehran aboard a Swissair jetliner and eventually were turned over to the U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, in an airport ceremony. Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci accompanied the bodies, in coffins, from Tehran.

The bodies then were put aboard a U.S. Air Force transport, a C-141 Starlifter, which left Zurich's airport for Dover (Del.) Air Force Base.

The bodies — only four of which remained intact — were distributed among nine coffins in deference to the Iranian government, which insisted that there were nine, rather than eight, bodies.

Archbishop Capucci delivered the bodies to the International Committee of the Red Cross on behalf of the Iranian government. Then, in a short ceremony, Michele Mercier, an International Red Cross delegate, formally transferred the bodies to the custody of U.S. Ambassador Richard Vine.

The method of transfer was a result Iran's refusal to allow the United States to take direct control of the bodies.

The bodies were embalmed and put in lead coffins before being put aboard the aircraft, which had arrived earlier this morning from Ramstein Air Base, West Germany.

The servicemen died April 24 in the central Iranian desert when a RH-53D helicopter and a C-130 transport collided after the attempt to rescue the hostages was aborted.

In Iran, Tehran Radio announced today that the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 had completed their dispersal of the hostages from the embassy, which they began after the abortive rescue mission.

The remaining captives were taken to Erman, 310 miles south of Tehran, the radio said. Its report said that the 50 captives are being held in 11 cities, including Tehran.

In another development, the Persian-language Kayhan newspaper reported today that Iranian authorities had arrested an American woman, who it said who confessed to being a CIA agent.

The Kayhan report did not identify the woman, but said that she was arrested last night, taken to the office of a precinct revolutionary committee and immediately interrogated. The Kayhan said that revolutionary guardsmen found documents proving that the woman worked for the CIA.

Round of Meetings Starts Next Week

Russia Tops Agendas for Western Talks

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 6 (IHT) — Western nations have scheduled a round of diplomatic meetings in the coming weeks that could culminate in the first high-level U.S.-Soviet contact for six months, followed by a West German-Soviet summit.

The Western consultations are also aimed at achieving a clear consensus in the Atlantic Alliance on how the West should respond to the changes in the global strategic balance after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Signs of U.S. willingness to meet Soviet leaders have been welcomed in Western Europe, where most governments are anxious to maintain a dialogue with Moscow.

Amid European calls for U.S.-Soviet dialogue, Moscow continues to take an intimidating tone toward Western Europe. In an attack this week, the Soviet press agency Novosti accused West German politicians of merely paying lip service to detente, and threatened West Germany with Soviet nuclear attack in the event of war. The menacing tone echoed a recent tough speech in Paris by the Soviet ambassador to France.

Schmidt's Dilemma

The unyielding tone has aggravated the dilemma of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other European leaders anxious to avoid East-West confrontation. They seek a balance between a Western defense buildup and a posture of exploring any opportunity to talk over differences with the Soviet Union. Soviet signals could influence the outcome of the meetings on the horizon.

NATO will hold a special session of defense and foreign ministers next week to start setting a post-Afghanistan strategy for the alliance. "We need a consensus on the long-term Soviet threat; otherwise public opinion will not accept the necessary defense measures, especially outside the traditional alliance area," a NATO diplomat said.

New U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie is scheduled to fly on to Vienna, and West European governments hope he will take the opportunity to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in the highest U.S.-Soviet contact since December.

A Western summit meeting convenes on June 22 in Venice. Mr. Schmidt hopes for a mandate to proceed with his planned journey to Moscow to see Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev just before the Olympic Games.

In preparing for all these meetings, U.S. planners stress a need for stepped up Western military efforts to deter further Soviet power plays. Most are skeptical about the value of talking to Soviet leaders until the West has improved its military and diplomatic leverage.

Many European officials, while eager to preserve even a temporarily fruitless East-West dialogue — especially on detente and arms control in Europe — agree on a need to bolster Western defenses.

Carter administration strategists are urging NATO's European members to step up their own strength by accelerating some improvements already scheduled under NATO's long-term defense plan. In addition, European governments are studying ways in which they could replace U.S. forces that might have to be sent to the Gulf. For example, European commercial airliners could ferry military reinforcements across the Atlantic if U.S. military transports were tied up on missions elsewhere.

Anxious to silence critics of NATO's plan to deploy U.S.-made missiles in Europe to counter the Warsaw Pact's growing nuclear strength, West Germany and other European countries are urging the United States at least to keep up an appearance of maintaining contact with Moscow. In European eyes, the presence of Mr. Muskie and Mr. Gromyko in Vienna late next week would be a good opportunity for a high-level talk.

The occasion is propitious because neither superpower has taken the initiative. Both men will be in Vienna for the 25th anniversary of the four-power treaty that made

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Expulsion of West Bank Leaders Cited

U.S. Says Action by Israel Violates Law

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI) — The State Department said today that Israel's expulsion Saturday of three West Bank leaders was a violation of international law.

In a written statement, the department noted that the Israeli authorities had not linked Mayor Faad Kawasme of Hebron, Mayor Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul and Sheikh Rajab Tamimi, a Hebron religious leader, with the attack by Palestinian gunmen Friday that killed six Israelis in Hebron.

It also noted that the three West Bank figures "did not have access to appeal procedures normally available under prevailing law."

Youths, Troops Clash

The U.S. government statement said, "Deportations are, in any case, prohibited by the Fourth Geneva Convention, regardless of motive."

The convention, to which Israel is a signatory, is frequently cited by the United States as the basis for its contention that Israeli settlements are in violation of international law.

Meanwhile, young Palestinians clashed with Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank today in a continuing wave of angry resistance to the military occupation.

In Herzliya, Israelis and Egyptians continued their talks on autonomy for the Palestinians. But there was little sign that they would be completed by the May 26 target date.

• In Hebron, the grief of Israeli mourners for the victims of the attack turns to anger. Page 5

Soldiers moved in to stop Arab high school girls in Ramallah and Beit Sahur from barricading streets with rocks and throwing stones at passing Israeli cars. Eight girls were taken for questioning.

Officials today also arrested the deputy mayor of Tulkarm, Khousny Jalad, for "inciting strikes and demonstrations in his town."

Military sources said there was no intention to deport him.

At the Palestinian self-rule talks, Israel today presented a security plan calling for the free access of Israeli troops to an occupied West Bank under Palestinian self-rule, diplomatic sources said.

The plan differs widely from Egypt's proposal, presented 24 hours earlier and rejected by Israel. Egypt had called for a total Israeli troop withdrawal from the West Bank and threatened to suspend working sessions of the talks unless Israel defined its security needs.

None of the negotiators believes the yearlong talks will be anywhere near finished by their target completion date of May 26, hoping *instead for enough progress to justify* extending them.

Yet the mounting West Bank troubles and the Palestinians' refusal to take part in any autonomy scheme left open the question of how an agreement could be implemented if and when one is reached.

Palestinians on Alert

BEIRUT, May 6 (Reuters) — Palestinian guerrilla units were on alert today throughout Lebanon in anticipation of an Israeli retaliatory military strike following Friday's guerrilla attack in Hebron.

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat announced yesterday in Saudi Arabia that he had called all Palestinians to arms and warned that Israel was planning a major military operation.

Palestinian sources reported Israeli gunboat and helicopter patrols off the Lebanese coast late last night. Early today Palestinian and Lebanese leftist gunners fired on a vessel sailing close to the Beirut shoreline. There was no confirmation that the vessel was Israeli.

Oil Costs, Drought End Kenya's Decade of Prosperity

By David Lamb

NAIROBI (LAT) — After a decade of steady growth, Kenya has fallen on rough times. Today, those who once touted Kenya as a Third-World haven for the good life are asking, "What went wrong?"

Throughout the coffee-boom 1970s, Kenya's industry grew at a rate of 10 percent annually, its gross domestic product at 6 percent. It produced enough food to feed its people, and Nairobi became such a pleasant, modern place that diplomats, businessmen and United Nations officials chose it as their African headquarters.

Kenya's progress and stability was all the more remarkable when one examined the alternatives across its borders. Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia all have fought at least one war since independence and all except Tanzania have experienced at least one coup.

None of the five neighboring countries has made significant strides in agricultural development or in achieving economic independence. Some, like Tanzania and Uganda, have regressed.



AP

Daniel Arap Moi

But Kenya failed to use the boom days as a cushion for the bust times and early this year, the effects of drought, rising oil prices, erratic export income, mismanagement and corruption all made themselves felt at once.

Long lines form now with high-salaried expatriates and unemployed Kenyans jostling for the daily half-pint ration of milk. There has been no butter for weeks and the country's major cheese factory in Nanyuki has closed. Vegetables have doubled in price. There are critical shortages of maize, wheat, flour and rice, the staple diet for Kenya's 15 million people.

Electricity rationing started earlier this month. In some rural areas, the current is off all day. In Nairobi, homes and businesses are without electricity for six hours a day. Although essential services such as hospitals have not been affected, the power shortages have brought Kenya's industries to a virtual standstill, caused the closure of dentists' offices and forced office workers to climb 15 and 20 flights of stairs.

The government has had little to say about its economic misfortunes, other than to blame them on drought and external forces such as rising oil costs.

Recently, President Daniel Arap Moi ordered the police to arrest anyone "spreading rumors aimed at disrupting stability." Such persons would be required to provide "a full account of their loose talk," he said.

Like most African countries, Kenya today finds itself caught in an economic vise created both at home and abroad. This year, for instance, Kenya will pay $400 million for oil. It paid $130 million just two years ago. The expenditure accounts for more than one-third of Kenya's total foreign exchange earnings and in a single day last month the government was forced to increase the price of gasoline by 28 cents a gallon. A gallon now costs about $2.50.

Although agriculture has done well here — Kenya has replaced India as Britain's major tea supplier — the local farmer has been hurt by uneven rains, fluctuating world prices and a lack of economic incentives. It has become more profitable to smuggle produce to neighboring countries than to sell it to the government at controlled prices.

Another reason that Kenya can no longer feed its people: there are simply too many people. If the population growth continues — at 4 percent annually, it is among the world's highest — the number of Kenyans will double by the year 2000.

The rising population, combined with the extension of services to the rural areas and a building boom in Nairobi, also has strained to the breaking point the energy supply, which is generated from dams on the Tana River.

Government spokesmen say that the electrical shortages are the result of the river's skimpy flow, although they have not explained why a more severe drought four years ago brought no power cuts or food shortages.

Western engineers say the shortages have occurred because four of the five turbogenerators are broken down as the result of shoddy maintenance and are filled with silt because farmers have been allowed to cultivate to the river's edge.

The economic crisis has moved Kenya toward closer ties with the West, particularly the United States, and the Moi government seems certain to weather the storm with Western aid. Last year that aid was $200 million. This year it will be considerably more.

When Mr. Moi moved up from the vice-presidency to the presidency in August, 1978, on the death of Kenya's founding father, Jomo Kenyatta, many people thought Kenya would be torn by tribal strife and power politics.

But Mr. Moi, who was elected to a full five-year term last November, has taken tough stands against corruption and nepotism, released the dozen political prisoners that Kenyatta held, helped secure the repatriation of some of the huge sums banked abroad by the Kenyatta family, diminished to some extent the dominance of the Kikuyu tribe and made favorable impressions during state visits to West Germany, Britain and the United States.

Tripoli's Embassy Is Bombed in Paris

PARIS, May 6 (UPI) — A bomb exploded early today at the Libyan Embassy, breaking windows and damaging doors and nearby cars, police said. No one was hurt.

Shortly afterward, an anonymous telephone caller told Agence France-Presse that a movement called Zionist Resistance Fighters was responsible for the blast, and that it was retaliating for alleged torture of Jews in Libya and other Arab countries.

'Fringe' Sect Theory Disputed

Chicago Scholar Contests Dead Sea Scrolls' Origins

By Milt Freudenheim

NEW YORK (NYT) — When the Dead Sea scrolls were first discovered over 30 years ago in a cave at Qumran, they created a sensation among biblical scholars because some of them contained the oldest known versions of passages and books from the Old Testament. Most of the scholars concluded that the 2,000-year-old documents were written by a small commune of celibates called Essenes, who are believed to have strongly influenced the early Christians.

But now University of Chicago scholar Norman Golb has offered a different interpretation of the scrolls and other items found in the Dead Sea area, and many of his colleagues strongly disagree.

Professor Golb believes that the scrolls were hurriedly taken from libraries in Jerusalem for safekeeping in A.D. 70, shortly before the city was destroyed by the Romans, and hidden in the caves at Qumran, where they were discovered in 1947.

He also believes that the scrolls describe "a wide variety of practices, beliefs and opinions . . . spiritual currents which appear to have characterized Palestinian Judaism" between the writing of the Old and New Testaments, and not the special notions of a few thousand Essenes.

Writing in the current Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, the professor of Hebrew and Judeo-Arabic studies notes that Pliny the Elder described the Essenes as a solitary and celibate group, living among the palm trees on the west shore of the Dead Sea.

Professor Golb then writes, "However, no doctrine of celibacy could be located in any of the scrolls. Contrary to early expectations, graves of women as well as men were found in the ancient cemetery," and he notes that the Manual of Discipline found among the scrolls advises having children.

Disagreement

Professor Frank Cross, the director of Harvard University's Semitic Museum, and Professor Jacob Milgrom of the University of California at Berkeley do not agree with Professor Golb's argument that the documents reflect widely held Judaic beliefs.

Professor Milgrom said that the doctrine of celibacy could be inferred from the so-called Temple Scroll that "may have been written in Jerusalem before the sect left for Qumran." He collaborated with Yigal Yadin, the deputy prime minister of Israel, on the editing of this scroll, which among other things forbids sexual relations anywhere in Jerusalem.

Professor Milgrom said when the Temple Scroll was published last year that the Dead Sea scrolls may have outlined the Essenes' ideal of Judaism, extremely strict beliefs not reflected in Jerusalem at the time. The Essenes had isolated themselves from Judaism because they thought its leaders decadent.

Professor Cross contended that some Essenes were celibate and others were not, and pointed out that men and women were buried separately at Qumran, in adjoining cemeteries. Professor Golb believes that a celibate sect in ancient Judea would not have lived near married believers.

"Why would such a non-orthodox, far-out group of documents be brought to Qumran?" Professor Milgrom asked. He argued that the scrolls originated not in Jerusalem but with "a fringe group which we had never heard of before."

"This is confusing strangeness with sectarianism," Professor Golb said. "We don't have any other documents in Hebrew of the period, until the rabbinical texts of the late second century. The scrolls are the key to unlocking the different trends in the belief of Judaism in the early first century A.D."

An important item found among the Qumran parchment and papyrus fragments is a copper scroll that lists, "in a nonliterary Hebrew idiom datable to the first century A.D.," an inventory of treasures, artifacts and books that it says has been buried in described locations in the Judaean wilderness. This scroll, Professor Golb said, refers to treasures of the Temple of Jerusalem, which the 4,000 "wealth-eschewing Essenes" could not have possessed.



Associated Press

Members of Britain's Special Air Services fire tear gas grenades into the Iranian Embassy during Tuesday night's assault.

Conflict Rooted in Khuzistan

Diplomats See Iraqi Role In Iranian Embassy Siege

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, May 6 (NYT) — The five-day siege that ended last night in explosions and fires at the Iranian Embassy in London is believed by some Arab diplomats here to have had its origins in a growing confrontation between Iran and its Arab neighbor, Iraq.

These diplomats say they believe that the embassy takeover was planned in coordination with Iraqi intelligence services, with the actual attack made by disaffected members of the Arab ethnic minority of Iran. Similar charges of Iraqi involvement have been made by Iranian leaders in Tehran.

There are nearly a million and a half persons of Arab descent among Iran's population of 35 million, most of them living in the southwestern province of Khuzistan, where all of the country's oil is known to be. Disaffection has been spreading, it is estimated, to tens of thousands, and the number is said to be constantly growing.

The issues include a desire by the ethnic Arab minority for greater autonomy and for a larger share of Iranian oil wealth to be allocated to Khuzistan, one of Iran's poorest provinces. These long-standing grievances, the diplomatic sources say, have been fanned among the ethnic Arabs by Iraq.

The Iraqis are depicted as having come to see the militantly Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as a threat to their own system of secularly oriented Arab Socialism. For Iraq, Ayatollah Khomeini's frequent appeal to the Shiite Moslems of Iraq to rise in revolt against the Ba'ath Socialist Party government is an outright call for war.

The antipathy between Persians and Arabs dates back centuries to the Moslem Arab conquest of the Persian homeland. This is compounded by religious rivalry between the Shiite brand of Islam, espoused by the ruling clergy of Iran, and Sunni Islam, to which the Iraqi rulers and much of the Arab world belong.

The Arab sources in London say that, although the latest chapter in the violence between Iraq and Iran was played out at the Iranian Embassy, the confrontation's center stage is in the main cities of Khuzistan — Ahwaz, Abadan and Khorramshahr — and along the Iraqi-Iranian border.

There, a growing number of Iranian Arabs, reportedly armed and trained by Iraq, have been waging a campaign of sabotage in the Iranian oilfields, blowing up pipelines, rail tracks and public buildings, and reducing the flow of Iranian oil to domestic refineries as well as to the Iranian export terminal on Kharg Island in the Gulf.

The situation in Khuzistan has worsened since early 1979 when what was then a mild campaign for some autonomy by a number of local Arab leaders was harshly suppressed by the new leadership in Tehran. Dozens of young Arabs were put to death between March and July, 1979, on charges of sabotage. For the most part, the repression appeared to have been meant to set an example for the potentially rebellious minorities.

Sabotage Increases

For a while, the hard-line campaign appeared to have worked. Some calm returned to Khuzistan. But the suppression had pushed many of the Arab Iranians to turn to Iraq for assistance and training.

By late last year, the tempo of sabotage, explosions and guerrilla attacks on Iranian Army units and on Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary guards in Khuzistan had increased steadily. A hard core of armed and trained guerrillas was reportedly being infiltrated from Iraq.

But in the growing confrontation, the diplomats say, the Iranians are not without defences. Although their army is propably no longer a match for the Soviet-equipped Iraqi Army, the diplomatic observers say, the Iranians can reach beyond the Iraqi government by appealing to the sympathies of the 55 percent of the Iraqi poplation that is Shiite.

This is something they have done in daily Arab broadcasts to Iraq during the last nine months. Moreover, the Iranian regime is said to have successfully organized several subversive groups among Iraqi Shiites.

The diplomatic observers note that although the Arab guerrilla force in Khuzistan is beginning to be a serious threat, the ayatollah's regime has been embroiled in numerous fights with ethnic minorities in Kurdistan and elsewhere without loosing much ground. For this, they credit what they describe as the fanatical forces of the ever growing revolutionary guards.

Elite SAS Used Against Ulster Guerrillas

British Anti-Terrorist Squad Shrouded in Secrecy

LONDON, May 6 (AP) — The Special Air Services regiment commandos who stormed the Iranian Embassy in London are the toughest and most secret soldiers in the British Army.

Even the number of SAS men, who are based in a heavily-guarded camp in Hereford, west of London, is never disclosed. Their regimental insignia is a winged dagger and their motto: "Who dares, wins."

Most are veterans of fighting guerrillas in Northern Ireland, Oman, Aden and other little-publicized forays in the Middle East. All SAS men are volunteers from British Army units. Their training is the most rigorous of any military unit and many have been died on exercises.

The elite SAS is so shrouded in secrecy that the Defense Ministry and Scotland Yard refuse to discuss details of the assault on the embassy.

Special Grenades

But, informed military sources said, the SAS men lobbed in stun grenades similar to the ones they supplied to the West German anti-terrorist team that successfully stormed a Lufthansa airliner hijacked to Mogadishu, Somalia, in 1977 to free 86 hostages.

The grenades, developed by the SAS, apparently immbolized the gunmen at the Iranian Embassy for up to 10 seconds — enough time for the troops to close in and shoot the gunmen before they had time to kill their captives.

SAS members also helped Dutch authorities plan the assault in 1977 on a train and school near Assen held by South Moluccan terrorists. Others aided Italian security authorities combat Red Brigades urban guerrillas and in the manhunt for the killers of Premier Aldo Moro.

The SAS's biggest operation in recent years has been a largely undercover campaign against Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Northern Ireland. Operating in four-man teams — a commander, an explosives expert, a radioman and a medic — the SAS men often wear in civilian clothes and use unmarked cars.

They wait in camouflaged positions to ambush IRA infiltrators, often for a week at a time, and some nonwhite SAS men, including Nepalese Gurkhas and Polynesians, are known to pose as Asian immigrant pedlars in Belfast to locate IRA men.

There have been many unexplained killings in Northern Ireland since sectarian bloodshed erupted 10 years ago and some have been blamed on SAS undercover squads eliminating suspected gunmen.

SAS men are reliably reported to have crossed into the Irish Republic in search of IRA men based there. Eight SAS men, all in civilian clothes and armed with automatic weapons, shotguns and handguns, were intercepted at a border crossing in 1978.

They have a reputation for ruthlessness and no-quarter. "The SAS shoot first and ask questions later," an army source commented. "Some experts rate them far tougher than the [U.S.] Green Berets."

The SAS was formed during World War II by Col. David Stirling, and specialized in long-range penetration behind the German lines in North Africa against Rommel's Afrika Korps.

In wartime, the SAS's task is "dirty tricks," sabotage, deep penetration and assassination.

"If there's a dirty job to do, the SAS will do it," a British military analyst noted.

Bombs Planted by Arabs Linked to Embassy Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

sault for days, in an emergency command post in suburban St. John's Wood, two miles from the embassy, William Borders of The New York Times reported. They apparently attacked with so-called stun grenades, which explode with a brilliant, blinding flash.

[The theory of that weapon — and apparently what happened in this case — is that the attackers can use those few seconds to disarm or kill the captors and rescue the hostages.

[Police sources indicated that the fierce fire that gutted the five-story building was fuelled by broken-up pieces of furniture and other combustible materials that the gunmen in the embassy had piled up by the windows, presumably against the possibility that they would carry out their threat to set the building afire themselves.]

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today praised "the brilliant action by the police and the Special Air Service." She said they acted "with courage and confidence."

"The success of the operation is an outstanding tribute to the bravery and professionalism of the police and the SAS," Home Secretary William Whitelaw added in a parliamentary statement.

Sixteen of the freed hostages were taken by bus to a suburban police college late last night and spent today telling their stories to police.

The gunman who was not injured was questioned today at Rochester Row police station. Mr. Whitelaw said that he would not be returned to Iran but "will be treated in accordance with the due processes of law in this country."

Tehran Radio today reported that the operation "deserves admiration" and said that the Iranian Consulate in London "has been instructed to thank the British police."

The siege began last Wednesday when the terrorists stormed the embassy, demanding the release of 91 ethnic Arabs jailed in Iran's oil-rich Khuzistan province and autonomy for the region.

For six days, while Iran declared it would rather see the captives "martyred" than compromise, Scotland Yard negotiators patiently negotiated and pleaded with the gunmen to stay calm.

But it was the murder of the hostage tossed out the door and the threat to kill another every 30 minutes followed by the sound of more gunfire that led to the commando assault.

Until yesterday afternoon, it appeared the tried and tested tactic of patience and constant talk would work. Five hostages had been released since the embassy was captured, three of them during the weekend.

"We did everything we could to get them to surrender," Mr. Whitelaw told Parliament. But when gunmen even ignored a personal appeal from Scotland Yard Chief Sir David McNee, "it became clear that we were not going to be able to reach our objective."

Some Britons Find TV Action Best From U.S.

LONDON, May 6 (AP) — When British television networks interrupted their normal programs to broadcast live the storming of the Iranian Embassy here last night, they had to break into two American movies:

One was a John Wayne western called "Rio Lobo," and the other was "Detour to Terror," a film about a bus hijacking in the Nevada desert.

Despite the violent scenes telecast live from the streets of London, some viewers protested to the networks for having interrupted the Hollywood-type action.

"But it was only a handful who complained," said a spokesman for the British Broadcasting Corp.

Russia Dominates Agendas For Western Allies' Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

post-war Austria an independent, neutral nation. "It commemorates a U.S.-Soviet success, it's a neutral venue, the timing is independent of both governments," an Austrian official commented.

Some stage setting has been done by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. He extended the program of ceremonies over two days so that Mr. Gromyko, who has to take part in a Warsaw Pact meeting in Poland on May 15, can justify putting in an appearance the next day. The afternoon of May 16 has been left free of official ceremonies so that U.S. and Soviet officials can get together.

There are indications that a meeting is planned, but U.S. officials refuse to confirm it, apparently because they want to play down its political importance.

European diplomats, while not expecting a breakthrough in Vienna, nonetheless are hopeful that renewed contact could soften the predictable Soviet backlash when European countries announce that they will join the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Mr. Schmidt clearly wants to visit Moscow. He hopes to maintain his party's Ostpolitik of normalization with East Germany and the Soviet Union, and check further deterioration of East-West relations by talking directly to Mr. Brezhnev.

But Mr. Schmidt, who said last weekend that he intends to state firmly that Soviet troops must get out of Afghanistan, recognizes the scant likelihood of Soviet concessions in early summer, West German foreign policy advisers say. To avert accusations of appeasement by his Christian Democratic political opponents in this year's elections, he feels he needs a mandate from his Western allies for the Moscow trip. This decision will be a central point at the Venice meeting, diplomats say.



ADVERTISEMENT

ALL IRANIANS
! ATTENTION !

THE FRONT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

The Front for National Unity invites all Iranian Monarchists to show their solidarity in a major demonstration outside the Iranian Embassy at 16 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7. at 3 o'clock on Saturday, 10 May, 1980. Your attendance may help the survival of Iran and the restoration of national sanity.

PREPARE FOR
VQE · ECFMG · FLEX
MCAT · GMAT · GRE
U.S. Nat'l Med & Dent Bds
U.S. Nat'l Nursing Bds
Stanley H. KAPLAN
Educational Services Ltd.
153 Dufour Strasse
Zurich, Switzerland 8034
Telephone: 01-53-6800
Stanley H. Kaplan Ed Center Ltd.
131 W. 56 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019
212-977-8200

Scientist in U.S. Discovers 15th Moon of Jupiter

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI) — A scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., has discovered a 15th moon circling Jupiter, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced today.

NASA said that Stephen Synnott found the 15th moon while in the process of confirming the existence of the 14th moon, which was designated 1979 J1 after it was discovered last October from photographs taken July 8, 1979, by the Voyager II spacecraft.

While studying pictures taken by NASA's Voyager I on March 5, 1979, NASA said, the scientist noticed an unexpected shadow that had crossed Jupiter's surface.

NASA said Mr. Synnott predicted the orbit of the new satellite and confirmed its existence in seven earlier images. The 15th moon, tentatively called 1979 JT2, is estimated to be 70 to 80 kilometers (43 to 50 miles) in diameter and orbits Jupiter every 16 hours, 16 minutes.

Austrians Protest Rightist on Ballot

VIENNA, May 6 (Reuters) — About 800 persons demonstrated tonight after an electoral commission approved the candidacy of a leader of an extreme rightist party for the presidential elections Sunday.

The commission ruled that Norbert Burger, head of the Pan-German Democratic Party, had fulfilled the qualifications to run for the six-year term of president because he received 2,000 signatures supporting his candidacy.

The demonstrators, who termed Mr. Burger a Nazi terrorist and demanded that his party be banned, tried to break up a meeting of 45 party members at a cinema in central Vienna by throwing stones and tomatoes at the entrance. More than 100 policemen stood guard.

WORLD NEWS BRIE

EEC Sets Deadline for Solving Budget C

BRUSSELS, May 6 (AP) — European Economic Communit ministers today set a May 31 deadline for solution of its budget deferred final action on settlement of agriculture prices.

The ministers who pledged to try to find a solution at a May 1 in Naples and at other conferences before the end of the month.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, president of the for isters' council, said that a solution would have to be found befor of May so that agriculture prices could be set in time for farme pare this year's production.

Since farm prices are a major component of the budget equatio has demanded a solution of the budget crisis before agriculture set.

No Poison Gas in Khmer Rouge Samples

BANGKOK, May 6 (UPI) — The International Committee of Cross said today that blood samples taken from Khmer Rouge killed in battle with Vietnamese troops showed no traces of poison

The samples were sent to an independent laboratory in Genev March after the Khmer Rouge charged that the Vietnamese use gas and other chemical weapons prohibited by international con The announcement came as a surprise, as the Red Cross had said make no statement on the tests.

Western relief sources said the laboratory discovered what app be traces of defoliants in the blood samples. The Red Cross n confirm those reports. Western political analysts said the Red Cro bly made the analysis results known at the request of Vietnamese ties.

Thousands Held, Released in Assam Pro

NEW DELHI, May 6 (Reuters) — Thousands of people wavi flags were arrested today in India's northeastern Assam state afte a government ban on demonstrations, the Press Trust of India rep

The demonstrators, demanding the expulsion from Assam of deshi and Nepalese migrant workers, were released after a war news agency said. It said more than 1,500 of the demonstrator Gauhati, the state capital.

The Press Trust said students continued to picket oil pumping to block supplies to the rest of India. At least 10 persons were injured in Nowgang district yesterday when police opened fire on at a train that was prevented by students from leaving the state.

Salvador Strikers Threaten to Cut Off W

SAN SALVADOR, May 6 (UPI) — Striking employees of the ment-run water company vowed today to shut off the water sup Salvador's moderate military-civilian junta forces them to end th out for a 40-percent wage increase and improved benefits.

A spokesman for the union, which belongs to a leftist-leaning a labor groups, said the walkout that began at noon yesterday w affect water services unless the junta tries to end the walkout w sures such as arresting the strikers and forcing them to return to w

Meanwhile, the bodies of two presumed victims of the continui cal violence were found this morning in a ditch near the capital, said. And in Santa Ana, three gunmen killed a restaurant emplo another man was dragged from his home and shot to death by fou

Some S. African Students Vote to End St

JOHANNESBURG, May 6 (UPI) — Mixed-race and Indian st the eastern Natal province voted at a rally today to return to clas the prospect that an end was at hand to the two-week school boy has spread to major cities across South Africa.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Pieter Botha met a delegation of m teachers and said at a news conference afterward that he might c major investigation into South African education. The nonwhite basic complaint has been that they receive inferior education schools, racially segregated under the apartheid policy set dow white rulers.

"The government pledges itself to the goal of equal educatio population groups, but emphasizes that the historic backlog c overcome overnight," Mr. Botha said.

Carter Said to Tell Vanc Force Ruled Out in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

and restated that the Iranian government was "responsible for the safety and well-being of those Americans."

Some officials privately voiced the hope that Iran might take some action to speed up the resolution of the American hostage situation out of gratitude for the way the British came to their assistance. But this conjecture was not based on any solid information, they said.

Carrington, Muskie

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretry, met for 40 minutes yesterday with Sen. Muskie and held extensive talks with Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other department officials. He paid a brief courtesy call on Mr. Carter.

His message, in private as in public, was that the allies were willing to carry out their pledge to institute economic sanctions against Iran on May 17 if no progress were made toward the hostages' release. But he stressed that the allies saw no value at this time in the use of force.

Speaking on ABC-TV's Issues and Answers program Sunday, Lord Carrington said the allies would be opposed to the use of force in Iran unless they were "convinced that it was likely to release the hostages."

"And I would think, as of now, if I was asked that question, I think it would be rather unlikely that should happen," he said. He said the reaction in the Middle East and Gulf area following the rescue operation was a setback for the West.

Sen. Muskie discussed Iran at length with Mr. Carter at Camp David over the weekend, and the president affirmed that Sen. Muskie should be a principal policy spokesman.

But administration officials said Mr. Carter also stressed that he wanted Mr. Brzezinski to keep speaking out for the admin from time to time, par when it was necessary to a with allies and others.

Watson to Stay in Mos

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP) Ambassador Thomas Wa confirmed today that he w main at his post in Moscow.

Mr. Watson made scheduled trip to Washin week shortly after Mr. V nounced his resignation. B his friendship with Mr. Van was speculation that Mr. too, might resign. "Vance to stay, and I intend to do Watson said today.

Brezhnev To Belgra

(Continued from Pag

of the collective state and mist Party presidencies, wh shal Tito set up to take ov when he died, as well as ment leaders, army and tra chiefs, religious leaders an guished World War II veter

Vladimir Bakaric, 68, friend of Marshal Tito and ed as the most influential the nine-man party pr stressed Yugoslavia's deter to maintain its independe follow Marshal Tito's path.

Mr. Bakaric recalled th Union's past pledges to res goslavia's right to go unorthodox way to Socialis the break in 1948.

"He [Marshal Tito] deepl stood the laws of the against imperialism, all for bordination, against hege and the policy of force," M ic declared.

The term "hegemonism ally stands for domination Soviet Union, and often is association with Yugoslav f the Russians might try to d goslavia into their orbit in Tito era.

2 Dissident Pole Jailed After Rall

GDANSK, Poland, (Reuters) — Tadeusz Szcz and Dariusz Kobzdej, two dissident leaders have been j three months each for stag speaking at an anti-governm ly in this northern Polish p days ago.

Dissident sources said to Mr. Szczudlowski and Mr. K were seized by police after t which gathered about 6,000. P had disbanded peacefully dent observers were present yesterday when the senten handed down, the sources sa

Waste

هكذا من الأصل

...e Influx Prompts Rethinking

...e Says U.S. Might Give ...gal Aliens Lesser Rights

By John M. Goshko and Charles R. Babcock

...INGTON, May 6 (WP) — ...of Cubans reaching Flori... force Congress to turn the ... States' estimated 6 million ...iens into a vast new class of ...ho live in the country legal... *without the full benefits of* ...y, President Carter's chief ...gu refugees said.

... Palmieri, the State Depart... ...coordinator for refugee af... ...nceded in a recent interview ...spite government efforts to ...e arrival of refugee boats ...ba, "a very large number of ... — *perhaps about 25,000* ...ing to make it to Key West ... Florida ports.

...ugh they are illegal immi... ...and subject to deportation, ...mieri acknowledged that, as ...ical matter, almost all will ...ay of remaining in the Unit... ...s. Congress then will have ... some after-the-fact way to ... their status, he said.

... he continued, Congress and ... people will have to face ... phenomenon that is being ... to a boiling point by the ... influx — the big migration ... that are being stimulated ... the world by failing econo... ...nd repressive regimes and ...rn toward the *United States* ...and of refuge and opportuni...

Equal Treatment

... *a special status to large* ...rs of illegal Cuban immi... ... will prompt demands for ...treatment for other groups, ...s the thousands of Haitians ... in Florida fighting attempts ...ort them, and the even larger ...rs of Chinese, Vietnamese ...mbodians seeking entry, Mr. ...ri asserted.

...ually, he predicted, this ...eaction could cause the Mex... ...merican community to insist, ...h legal action and political ..., *that the exception made* ...bans be extended to the mil... ...Mexicans, who are the larg... ...up of illegal aliens in the ... States.

... result, Mr. Palmieri said, ... confront Congress with the ...ity of reassessing the entire ... immigration problem and ...g some kind of *framework in* ... all these people could live ...and work in a legitimatized ... with some access to life-support benefits — things ...ood stamps — but not enough ...rupt the government's spend...pacity."

Palmieri said that he was giv... ...is opinion, not administration ...

He added that because of domestic political and economic problems, it might not be possible, at least in the first stages of such a change, to make millions of illegal aliens eligible for citizenship or even for the full range of benefits that citizens and other permanent residents enjoy.

Welfare Burden

"Since you're dealing with people at the lower end of the economic scale, to do that would impose a burden of welfare and other financial costs on the government far beyond its ability to bear," he said.

Mr. Palmieri said it was this consideration that had caused the administration to reverse past U.S. policy of welcoming Cuban refugees in almost unlimited numbers and trying instead to stem the arrivals by sea.

[Small vessels making the 180-mile round trip between Key West and the Cuban port of Mariel have brought nearly 18,000 refugees to Florida in two weeks, United Press International reported, 1,800 of them today.]

Mr. Palmieri conceded that the administration's efforts to choke off the flow — primarily by assessing *fines against boat owners and appealing to the Cuban community in Miami to stop financing the boat transport* — have not been very successful.

"Right now," he said, "we're in a situation where we can't let them in and can't stop them from coming in, contradictory as it may sound."

To allow the wave of illegal immigrants to continue unchecked, Mr. Palmieri said, would strain the ability of southern Florida, and other areas to which the immigrants might disperse, to pay for their immediate needs and to provide jobs and housing.

Florida Emergency Declared

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI) — President Carter today declared a state of emergency in parts of Florida that are affected by the influx of refugees.

Emergency funds totaling $10 million are made available by the declaration, which authorizes the *U.S. government to reimburse state* and local governments in Florida for extraordinary costs they incur in responding to the emergency.

A White House statement said that the flow of "undocumented aliens" had seriously affected the state and local governments, and that Gov. Robert Graham had mobilized the Florida National Guard to help.



United Press International

Mrs. Thatcher's effigy and poles carrying EEC members' flags were set ablaze yesterday by French farmers protesting EEC farm policy in front of the European Parliament.

French Farmers Burn Thatcher In Effigy in EEC Pricing Protest

STRASBOURG, France, May 6 (UPI) — About 100 French farmers burned an effigy of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, tore down the Union Jack in front of the European Parliament and fought with riot police here today in protest against Britain's Common Market farm policies.

Several persons were injured before police reinforcements dispersed the farmers, who had begun to tear down other flags of the nine-nation European Community.

Another group of farmers threw paint against the building housing the British permanent representation to the Council of Europe *and tore down the British flag there, too.*

Britain has opposed the 5 percent increase in community farm prices to which the eight other members have agreed.

In an incident near Perpignan, in southern France, hundreds of farmers emptied sandbags on the main highway to Spain, interrupting traffic. The farmers, who are opposed to imports of cheaper Spanish produce, overturned and burned a Spanish truck carrying fruit and vegetables.

2 Women Sought by Bonn Are Arrested in Paris Raid

PARIS, May 6 (AP) — French police acting in cooperation with West Germany raided a Paris apartment yesterday and overpowered two women believed to be among West Germany's most wanted terrorists, authorities said today. Three other women were also arrested.

The principal suspects were named as Sieglinde Hofmann, 35, and Ingrid Barabass, 28. Miss Hofmann is wanted in connection with the 1977 murder of Jurgen Ponto, a leading West German banker. Miss Barabass was sought in connection with several bank robberies and the *kidnapping of Austrian industrialist* Walter Palmers.

Both are believed to be members of the Red Army Faction, the successor group to the Baader-Meinhof terrorist band. They were seized together. Police then hid in the Latin Quarter apartment and arrested the other three as they arrived. One was *identified later as Regina Nicolaij,* 27.

West German sources said in Bonn that both women were carrying pistols but that the French disarmed them. The sources said the raid turned up guns, gasoline bombs, a thousand rounds of ammunition and fake identity papers.

'Judicial Area'

French police were said to be acting on confidential information, under an international warrant. The five suspects were to be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours, with extradition proceedings likely to follow.

Miss Hofmann was arrested in May, 1978, in Belgrade, with three other suspected terrorists. All four were released when Yugoslavia failed to obtain extradition from West Germany of Croation extremists.

Two years ago European governments agreed *to cooperate in arresting* terrorists who take advantage of the Continent's many national borders to flee arrest. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing spoke of a "European judicial area" in which governments could exchange information and respond to extradition requests more smoothly.

Five weeks ago, five Italians were arrested in southern France, suspected by Italian police of involvement in the 1978 kidnap and murder of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

French civil libertarians have decried the "judicial area" as a weapon against political dissent and a departure from France's traditional *reputation as a haven for political* refugees.

Guerrilla Agreement Gives Colombia Trials New Look

By Paul L. Montgomery

BOGOTA (NYT) — The day after the peaceable end to the two-month occupation of the Dominican Republic Embassy by urban guerrillas and the release of the U.S. ambassador and diplomats of 13 other nations, the renovated face of military justice in Colombia was shown in a crowded courtroom.

Attending the mass trial of 51 persons accused of belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the oldest and largest of *Colombia's many guerrilla groups,* were two new figures — Francisco Bertrand Galindo and David Padilla of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States. They were there under the agreement that untangled the siege at the embassy, providing for observers from the commission at all guerrilla trials.

The tone of the trial, conducted by military prosecutors and judges, was generally conciliatory. The judge tried to avoid conflicts with the battery of defense lawyers, an almost inevitable occurrence in a trial with so many defendants and so heavily laden with politics. Addressing defense charges of torture, one prosecutor promised to make a report on treatment of the prisoners during detention.

The trial, which was under way *throughout the embassy occupa*tion, was one of several being conducted under a two-year-old security law that gives the military virtual rights of preventive detention in cases involving "subversion." The largest of the proceedings, which started last November and is still in preliminary stages, involves 200 alleged members of the Movement of April 19, or M-19, which took over the embassy.

Government Takes Credit

The government of President Julio Cesar Turbay was in a self-congratulatory mood after the takeover ended. Calling the results a triumph for Colombian laws and the constitution, the president repeated his contention that the government had rejected any settlement contrary to the constitution. He was referring to guerrilla demands for release of prisoners in military jails. The demands were eventually reduced to acceptance of a promise that observers from the OAS commission *would monitor trials and deten*tions. Gen. Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, the minister of defense, whose influence in the civilian government is based on his reputation as an anti-guerrilla fighter — and who had declared in October that M-19 was defunct — said he was satisfied with the solution.

Even before the settlement, there were indications that the government had found ways to ameliorate some provisions of the harsh security law. In the last month, most arrests of alleged guerrillas and violent political activists had been processed through civilian rather than military courts. There were also attempts to speed up military trials, which in the past were often almost interminable. At the M-19 trial, the prosecution had embarked on a reading of all the charges against all the defendants — something that could have taken a year if done meticulously. That procedure has been streamlined.

While the government claimed victory, the nine men and six women of M-19 who occupied the embassy and got safe-conduct to Havana could also claim some influence on the judicial process. Amnesty International had reported incontrovertible evidence of torture by the army in the name of national security. The OAS rights commission has also promised to investigate *torture charges.*

Competitive Groups

M-19's larger aim — an alliance of fiercely competitive groups, with a total of perhaps 2,000 guerrillas in a nation of 26.5 million — seems illusory. Rivals denounced the embassy takeover as likely to increase repression to no effect. The guerrillas themselves, never a dominant factor in Colombian politics except in the eyes of the military, may be losing influence. The most successful *new political movement of re*cent years has been Firmes, a party founded by novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez and other intellectuals. It advocates a Socialist state while rejecting all forms of violence.

M-19, at least, seems unlikely to give up. In Havana last week, the leader of the force that took over the embassy — a former professor of social sciences from Cali named Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, known as Comandante Uno — was asked what would be M-19's next step. "To return to Colombia and continue our struggle," he replied.



The art of living.

Loews Drake.
Park Avenue & 56th Street, New York N.Y. 10022
See your travel agent or call us directly: London: 486-3213. Balance United Kingdom: Freefone 247. Frankfurt: 0611-612-083. Barcelona: 301-3434

Vente en vertu d'un jugement du
TRIBUNAL DE COMMERCE
ordonnances rendues les 24 Mars - 10e chambre et 15 Avril 1980 - 5e chambre

Maîtres LIBERT-CASTOR SCP et Maître CORNETTE de St CYR
3 rue Rossini - 75009 Paris Tél. 824.51.20 - 24 avenue George V - 75008 Paris Tél. 723.47.40
Commissaires-priseurs à Paris
assistés de MM Bechirian, Chevalier, Kassapian experts Tél. 624.53.18 - 788.41.41 - 770.83.26

PREMIERE
GRANDE VENTE NATIONALE
AUX ENCHERES PUBLIQUES
A PARTIR DU 10 MAI 1980
5494 TAPIS D'ORIENT
Iran, Pakistan, Turquie, Roumanie, Afghanistan, Indes, Chine etc...
Expertisés par MM Bechirian, Chevalier et Kassapian Tél.: 624.53.18 - 788.41.41 - 770.83.26
seront vendus aux enchères publiques à :

PARIS
10 mai 16 h-11 mai 11 h et 14 h 30-12 mai 11 h, 14 h 30 et 21 h
Palais d'Orsay 7 quai Anatole France 75007 Paris
Me Libert-Castor SCP 824.51.20 - Me Cornette de St-Cyr 723.47.40

EN REGION PARISIENNE
VERSAILLES
30 mai 14 h 30 et 21 h - 31 mai 10 h et 14 h 30 - 1er juin 14 h
exposition publique du 22 au 28 mai
Me P. Martin - J. Martin 3 impasse des Chevau Légers (3) 950.58.08
ENGHIEN
11 mai 14 h 30 Me Champin-Lombrail SCP - 2 rue du Dr Leray (3) 989.68.16

EN PROVINCE
BORDEAUX 21 mai 14h et 21h
Me Ricklin-Blanchy SCP
16 à 20 rue Delurbe - 16 (56) 44.21.46
LILLE 31 mai 14 h
ROUBAIX 12 mai 14 h
Me Mercier - Velliet - Thuillier SCP
14 rue des Jardins Lille 16 (20) 06.10.14
LIMOGES 5 juin 14 h
Me Galateau - 5 rue Cruche d'or
16 (55) 34.33.31
LYON 29 mai 14 h et 20 h
Me Dumas-Damiron SCP 19 rue Confort
16 (78) 42.01.34
MARSEILLE 13 mai 17 h
Me Raynaud - 9 rue Châteauredon
16 (91) 54.09.45
TOULOUSE 12 mai 14 h
Me Chassing-Rivet - 7 rue d'Astorg,
Hôtel St Georges 16 (61) 23.30.55

Expositions publiques 24 h avant la vente
Pour tous renseignements : s'adresser aux commissaires priseurs des villes ci-dessus

...ew Rules Issued to Cover ...azardous Wastes in U.S.

By Philip Shabecoff

...SHINGTON, May 6 (NYT) — ...e Environmental Protection ...y yesterday announced regu... *for controlling hazardous in*...al wastes in the United States. ... new rules are designed to ...at such health hazards as that ...ve Canal at Niagara Falls, ... where chemicals from an ...doned dump site seeped into ...asements and water supply of ...y residents in 1978, allegedly ...g severe illness and driving ... from their homes.

... rules, issued two years be... ...schedule, fill 2,000 pages and ...rhaps "the most complex set ...ulations with which the feder...ernment has ever come for...according to Eckhardt Beck, ...nt administrator of the EPA.

Beck estimated that it would ...dustry about $1 billion a year ...et the requirements of the reg...ns. But he added that in view ... costs to society inflicted by ...trolled disposal of hazardous ..."this is an extremely reason...rogram."

...kesmen for industry said that ...t of compliance was likely to ...ch higher and that they con...d the rules unnecessarily com... Environmentalists complained ...he new regulations did not go ...ough to protect the public.

Cradle to Grave

...uglas Costle, administrator of ...PA, said that the regulations, ...er with rules issued in Febru... establish "a cradle-to-grave" ...ol over the generation, trans... and disposal of hazardous ...s.

...e new rules identify and de... for the first time, what consti... hazardous wastes. In addition ...ing 501 specific wastes, waste ...ing processes and chemicals, ...ules list four characteristics ...would classify a substance as ...dous. These include substanc... ...t are ignitable, corrosive, reac...tive — meaning they are liable to explode — or toxic.

New substances will be added to *the list from time to time,* Mr. Beck said.

The rules, established under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, also set operating and technical standards for the storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes as well as requirements for monitoring what happens to the waste and for careful record keeping.

The rules deal with wastes that are now being produced and disposed of, not with abandoned dump sites. Mr. Beck said that his agency was waiting for Congress provide money to clean up the old sites.

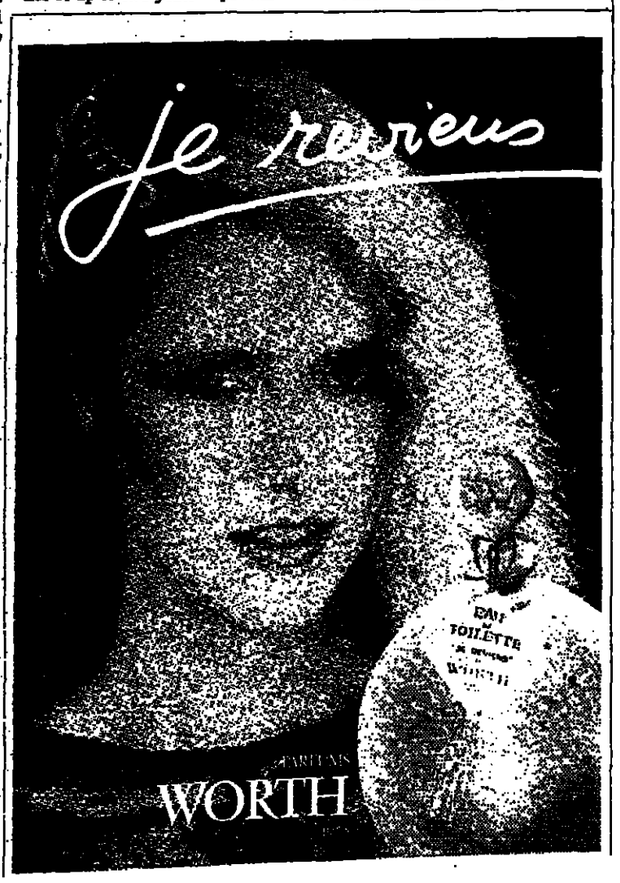
Under the new rules, generators, transporters and disposers of hazardous wastes must notify the EPA of their activities within 30 days. Within six months they will have to obtain a permit from the agency and begin complying with the standards.

Failure to comply can bring civil penalties of $25,000 a day and, after a second violation, criminal penalties of up to two years in prison.

...lten Rock Causing ...Volcano's Bulge

...NCOUVER, Wash., May 6 ... — Molten rock beneath the ...e of Mount St. Helens is ...ng against the side of the vol... forcing it to bulge out, scien... said yesterday. They said the ... could be a sign that the vol... will erupt with lava.

...band along the mountain, ...t a mile long and more than ...a mile wide, has bulged hori...lly more than 320 feet since ...nt St. Helens began erupting ...team and ash on March 27. ...ists had said they suspected ...molten rock was the cause, and ...nday they said they were sure



America is the safest place for your money. And Bank of Boston's confidential accounts are the accounts for your money, however much or little you want to invest. We're one of America's oldest and largest banks–dating back to 1784. With assets of almost U.S.$14 billion, and branches and affiliates in 43 countries. Now you can open a high-interest account by post. The procedures are simple, the accounts confidential.

Pick the account that suits you best.

You can open a checking account – with special extra benefits on balances in excess of U.S. $1,000 not readily available in Europe.

You can open a 6-Month Investment account currently paying 10.79%* on U.S. $10,000 deposits.

You can open a 30-Month Investment account currently paying 10.5% on U.S. $2,500.**

You can open a 30 day–1 year Investment account which pays high interest rates on U.S. $100,000.

You can open a variety of other savings, deposit and portfolio management accounts. We'll be happy to send you details.

All your accounts will be managed by an account representative whom you will know by name, who will be available to you, in person, by phone or by post.

Send us this coupon and we'll mail you full details, without obligation. Plus all necessary account-opening forms. You'll be delighted how simple it all is.

BANK of BOSTON
1784
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

*Rates effective through May 7, 1980. Federal regulations prohibit compounding of interest on these accounts.
**Rates effective through May 31, 1980. Interest compounded daily. Substantial interest penalty on amount withdrawn for early withdrawal. Member FDIC.

THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO SAFER PLACE IN THE WORLD FOR YOUR DOLLARS THAN AMERICA

To: Bank of Boston, P.O. Box 1788, Boston, MA 02105, U.S.A.

Please send me details on the following:
☐ Checking accounts ☐ 30-month investment accounts
☐ 6-month certificates of deposit ☐ Other accounts _____
(Please specify areas of interest)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

IB3

'200 Miles of Murk'

Undetected Dust Storm Blamed in Iran Mission

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT) — The American helicopter pilots sent to rescue the hostages in Tehran encountered a peculiar dust cloud over a 200-mile portion of Iran after being told that they would be flying in clear weather, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials said that after lengthy discussions with the pilots who participated in the aborted rescue operation, Pentagon experts had concluded that the helicopters did not run into severe sandstorms over Iran as previously reported. Instead, the pilots are said to have encountered "200 miles of murk" composed of fine dust particles suspended in the atmosphere.

The unusual dust cloud, which rose to an altitude of 6,000 feet, was not detected by Air Force weather specialists on the night of the raid, the officials added. As a result, the helicopter pilots were informed that they would have clear visibility during their 500-mile flight from the aircraft carrier Nimitz to the desert refueling base in central Iran.

The failure to anticipate or detect the dust cloud is said by some officials to have played a decisive role in the failure of the mission. One of the helicopters was forced to turn back when it ran into the dust cloud. The operation was later called off when two additional helicopters experienced mechanical problems.

Officials said that Air Force meteorologists were aware that dust clouds could quickly form over the deserts of eastern Iran, but that it was impossible to use reconnaissance satellites or other forms of technical intelligence to detect them. The officials also denied reports that senior military officers had warned the White House that increased-dust storm activity during April could endanger the mission.

Releasing statistics on the frequency of sand storms in the country, the officials said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had found that April was one of the better months to have launched the mission. Iranian sandstorms, they added, are frequent during March, drop off during April and then grow in number during the summer.

The unexpected dust cloud encountered by the helicopters was one of several aspects of the operation that are coming under scrutiny on Capitol Hill, where the House Armed Services Committee held a closed-session hearing yesterday with Army Col. Charles Beckwith, the leader of the 90-man commando team that was to have stormed the embassy in Tehran.

In the Senate, members of the Armed Services Committee have held informal talks with leaders of the mission, and a closed-session hearing is scheduled for tomorrow with Col. Beckwith; Army Maj. Gen. James Vaught, the overall commander of the mission; Air Force Lt. Gen. Philip Gast, a special assistant to Gen. Vaught; and Marine Lt. Col. Edward Seiffert, the senior helicopter officer.

In testimony before the House panel, Col. Beckwith reportedly said that the major factor in canceling the mission was that with only five operable helicopters, the entire commando team, together with all its equipment, was too heavy to be flown to its mountain hideout near Tehran.

To continue the mission, he is reported to have argued, it would have been necessary to have left 18 commandos behind at the desert refueling base, a step that would have compromised the mission's chances for success.

Congressional aides reported that Col. Beckwith also said that January would have been the ideal time to launch the mission, when cold weather in Tehran evidently led the militants at the embassy to reduce the number of guards at night. In briefings for reporters last week, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown indicated that senior military officers did not believe the mission was feasible until later, and thus did not approve the operation until early March.

Youths' Ability To Riot Undone By U.K. Police

BRIGHTON, England, May 6 (UPI) — Police confiscated the shoelaces from the boots of scores of young skinheads on the May Day holiday here yesterday to prevent them from rioting with other youths.

Police swooped down on trains, automobiles, motorcycles and scooters arriving in town and ordered skinheads to surrender their laces in a campaign to prevent a repetition of the violence between gangs of shinheads, mods and rockers that occurred over the Easter weekend.

"There's no way they can run and kick without laces in their boots," a police official said. The skinheads — youths with close-cropped hair and heavy boots to kick members of other gangs — who protested were told they could reclaim the laces when leaving town.



Associated Press

Military personnel in Port Hueneme checking jeeps to be shipped to the Indian Ocean area.

U.S. Sends Military Equipment to Indian Ocean

PORT HUENEME, Calif., May 6 (AP) — Military equipment, including tanks and amphibious assault vehicles capable of supporting a 12,000-man Marine brigade, is being prepared for shipment to the Indian Ocean area, a Marine spokesman said yesterday.

The buildup of weaponry, called a preparedness move that was not a specific response to the recent attempt to rescue U.S. hostages in Iran, does not include troops. It was expected to continue through the end of the week at this port 50 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

"We just started offloading this morning and it's still coming through the main gate," said Master Gunnery Sgt. Dick Mescall, public information officer for the port.

Sgt. Mescall said that 15 tanks and 25 amphibious armored personnel carriers had arrived at the port by truck and rail from Camp Pendleton, Calif., Marine Corps Base and the Marine Corps Supply Center at Barstow, Calif.

Such heavy equipment as tanks, assault vehicles, troop trucks, jeeps and three 8-inch self-propelled howitzer artillery pieces are among the materiel to be loaded onto ships beginning next Thursday, Sgt. Mescall said. He declined to be more specific other than to say it was bound for the Indian Ocean.

"The gear will stay aboard ships," he said. "Theoretically, if we have a conflict of any kind, the Marines will be flown to a nearby friendly port at the same time the materiel arrives there.

"Whenever the Marines have been sent in before," he added, "the Marines would go first and the equipment later."

The new system is designed to shorten that supply-time lapse, he said.

19-Story Tower Considered Showy

U.S. Envoys Question Cairo Embassy Plan

By Edward Cody

CAIRO (WP) — The U.S. State Department plans to build a multistory tower in central Cairo for an expanded U.S. Embassy that some American diplomats fear will turn into an ostentatious and untimely symbol of the rapidly growing U.S. role in Egypt.

"The whole thing just doesn't make sense," said one high-ranking member of the embassy staff. "I'm not sure that thinking about a 20-story projectile into the sky is what we ought to be doing right now."

Nobody contests the need to find more space for the swelling staff assigned here to administer a billion-dollar-a-year aid program, conduct increasingly close diplomatic relations and carry out what has become a long-term project to refit the Egyptian Army and Air Force with the most modern American equipment requiring extensive training by U.S. experts.

But for some diplomats, building an office tower replete with a ceremonial drive and reflecting pools is not the wisest or most discreet way to do it in an era of anti-American sentiment dramatized by the seizure of hostages in Tehran, the U.S. Embassy sackings in Islamabad and Tripoli and the withdrawal of American dependents from several Gulf countries.

The bureaucratic momentum of a decision made in Washington to build a new embassy is rumbling along on engineering and architectural grounds, rolling under such diplomatic considerations as keeping the American profile in Egypt as low as possible to avoid becoming a lightning rod for Islamic or other protests, they say.

Construction of an elaborate building also underlines the U.S. expectation that President Anwar Sadat's policies — or those of whoever follows him — will continue to require a large American staff here. This marks a sharp departure from guidelines laid down by former ambassador Hermann Eilts. He headed six U.S. diplomats when he took over after the 1973 war but left last year with a staff of 190 warning that U.S. visibility here "could get out of hand."

One of the top aides to Ambassador Alfred Atherton, the present U.S. envoy, suggested at a recent embassy staff meeting that the United States will be making a political statement underlining its dominant presence here by erecting the tower, which will compete for attention with other new buildings on the city's skyline.

According to a participant at the meeting, Mr. Atherton responded that there is little alternative given the pressing need for more office space and the limitations imposed by finances and the size of the embassy compound. The embassy staff, comprising 415 Americans and 315 foreign office employees, is expected to increase by about 10 percent in the next four years, excluding U.S. military training personnel who will be stationed at air bases and army camps.

Embassy spokesman Alan Gilbert said demolition is scheduled to begin in July to make way for the new tower. When completed, probably in 1983, it will replace the gracious former residence that serves as the present chancery and several other buildings on the triangular-shaped embassy compound.

The need to keep working while construction goes on — Cairo rents make temporary quarters expensive — has helped determine the shape of the new embassy, Mr. Gilbert said. As many embassy employees as possible will use offices at one end of the compound while the tower rises at the other. Only employees of the Agency for International Development, the embassy's largest contingent, will move into several floors of a nearby office building during the work. Plans drawn by the Washington firm of Metcalf and Associates are still being debated and altered.

19 Floors

As they stand now, they call for a 19-floor building, including two basement-level floors, a broad two-story base building and a slope-roofed tower jutting up another 15 stories. This will make the U.S. Embassy the tallest in Cairo, overshadowing the nearby British and Canadian embassies and rising over the landmark Shepherd's Hotel 14 stories high about 50 yards away.

However, it will not be the tallest building in the city. A nearby office building will rise several stories above it and the 40-story Ramses Hilton Hotel is being built a five-minute drive away.

The compound, according to present plans, also will include new tennis courts and a new swimming pool, replacing facilities constructed after relations resumed between the United States and Egypt in 1974.

The planned ceremonial entranceway is said to be necessary to provide elegant entrances for ministers coming to call. But one U.S. diplomat remarked that ministers do not come to ambassadors; ambassadors go to them. "Have you ever seen a minister in the embassy?" he asked.

NATO Naval Maneuvers

NAPLES, May 6 (UPI) — Nine NATO countries — including France, which normally does not take part in the alliance's military activities — yesterday began 12 days of joint Mediterranean exercises using an aircraft carrier, mine sweepers and other vessels.

No Longer Alone in S. Africa

Helen Suzman: A Pioneer In Opposing Apartheid

By Jack Foisie

CAPE TOWN (LAT) — South Africa is largely a Calvinist society, where the husband is boss, and the woman's place is in the home.

This state of affairs makes Helen Suzman all the more remarkable. She has served in Parliament since 1953. During a stretch of 13 years she was the only woman, among 164 men, in the House of Assembly. And she was the only member of the fledgling liberal Progressive Party sitting in the assembly, where she could challenge the apartheid policy of the ruling National Party.

"During the '60s and early '70s, when I was alone, the party in power was putting those draconian racial measures on the statute books," Mrs. Suzman recalled. "Detention without trial. Tightening restrictions on the movement of black people. The Terrorism Act."

Mrs. Suzman fought to modify the impact of the bills, pointing out their damaging consequences to lawmakers who generally ignored her, and to a public that began to take notice.

Level-Headed

Slowly, she gained a reputation — abroad as well as at home — for being level-headed rather than just feisty, of being a practical liberal and not a wide-eyed ideologist.

"I hung on grimly during those years, keeping a legislative toehold for my party," she said.

Now 62, Mrs. Suzman is no longer alone in Parliament. The Progressive Federal Party to which she belongs has slowly built its representation since 1974, and now has 19 members, making it the largest of the three minority parties and the official opposition to the National Party of Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Appraising Mr. Botha's effort to get the right wing of his party to go along with some moderation of racial discrimination against Indians, colored (mixed-race) people as well as blacks, Mrs. Suzman said:

"All of us were rather hopeful when we heard the prime minister's pronouncements about change [last November], particularly some of the statements he made at National Party conferences when he used phrases never used before, such as 'adapt or die,' and expressed doubts about the necessity of retaining laws banning mixed marriages. All this was very atypical of Botha."

Few Results

Mrs. Suzman shook her head. Little has come of Mr. Botha's promises that "unnecessary discrimination" should be removed.

"His proposals for change have run into a cul-de-sac within his own party" she asserted. "There have been no repealing measures during this parliamentary session so far." The six-month session is half over.

Mrs. Suzman said that Mr. Botha, her political enemy, should be credited with making preliminary moves toward improving some aspects of black life.

"The government has voted much larger sums for black education, but that is not overnight going to change a very inferior system of black learning into something that even approximates equality with the system of education available to white children.

"It takes time to build schools and train teachers and improve the standards of existing teachers. That is taking place. And more money is being voted for housing. Lack of housing is one of the major causes of dissatisfaction in black townships. There are huge waiting lists — 30,000 families in Soweto alone, it is estimated," she said.

Then she returned to an adversary stance:

"But opening up all the amenities to all races, and desegregating in every possible direction — that certainly is not the government's intention. Residential areas will remain segregated, and school facilities will remain segregated except fo black pupils who have been — and have the money — to private white schools."

Mrs. Suzman does not fo resurgence of black prote lence, such as started in Sow huge township near Johann and spread to many black cc ities in 1976. About 500 bla — most in confrontations v lice, some in disputes among spawned by the disorder.

"The Africans learned at it's a very expensive price to attacking armored cars stones," she said.

"What is going to happe ban terrorism, on an mc scale," Mrs. Suzman pr "There will be reprisals; I t doubt about that. And there efforts apace to improve the of life of black people — wi framework of apartheid."

Mrs. Suzman was asked own design to bring about of racial tension in South A her party should come to po

"The first thing we'd do national convention with th that blacks considered rep tive," she said. "Anybody p to negotiate, not committed lent revolution. We would work out ways to immediat mantle the whole apparatus regation in this country.

"We would have a bill c which would in fact outlaw inatory legislation. I tell my can friends, hang on for des your Bill of Rights. They've what protection it gives then



Helen Suzman

Nixon Ex-Aide Dies In Alaska Air Crash

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 6 (AP) — Searchers have found the wreckage of a light plane and the body of John Bennett, 56, who was deputy chief of staff at the White House during part of the Watergate era and kept the collection of tape recordings whose disclosure helped bring down former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Bennett, who was from Anchorage, took off alone on Sunday and his aircraft was found yesterday crashed about 1,500 feet up Mount Susitna, 30 miles northwest of here. He had retired from the military as a major general in 1972 and joined the White House staff when Gen. Alexander Haig replaced H.R. Haldeman in 1973 as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff.

News Panel Told Of Media Apathy In 3 Countries

FLORENCE, May 6 (AP) — Editors from Argentina, South Africa and Singapore told an International Press Institute meeting yesterday that the news media in their countries have been apathetic in fighting violations of press freedom, but that there has been a general improvement in the climate of news reporting.

Robert Cox, a Briton who until last year was editor of the Buenos Aires Herald and now lives in Washington, said that about 100 journalists were "liquidated" in Argentina in the 1970s "without the press itself raising its voice in protest, let alone responding as we would expect it to respond by investigating their deaths or disappearances."

Cheong Yip Seng of the Singapore Straits Times group said that the government revoked the licenses of two newspapers this year "to protect young minds." He said the government, through its licensing authority, "has enormous control over the editorial powers of newspapers."

Raymond Louw of Johannesburg reviewed the strict press laws in South Africa under the security system. "A disturbing development is the growing rejection of white journalists by blacks," he said, adding that blacks would not allow white South African reporters at services commemorating the 1976 riots but welcomed white foreign correspondents.

Cushrow Irani, editor of The Statesman newspaper, published in India, was elected chairman of the International Press Institute, replacing Ranald Macdonald, managing director of The Age in Melbourne, Australia. Delegates from more than 60 countries chose Nairobi as the site for their 1981 meeting and Madrid for their 1982 meeting.

Independence Talks Stall in New Hebrides

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, May 6 (UPI) — Opposition groups have pulled out of independence talks for the New Hebrides that opened April 19, making it uncertain when the Pacific Ocean archipelago will gain freedom, officials in this nearby French territory said today.

French-speaking opposition groups said in a statement that the English-speaking Cabinet of Rev. Walter Lini, the chief minister, was responsible for the collapse of the talks on independence of the French-British condominium. Both governments have been hoping that the New Hebrides could be proclaimed an independent country in July.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOU CAN BE THE PROUD OWNER OF A PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN THE USA

Don't be a victim of the capitalist system . . . USE IT! The United States is the world's greatest single market for goods and services. Daily, hundreds of private, successful businesses are bought and sold because of the retirement of owners, ill health of partners, need for expansion capital, requirement to settle estates.

We are specialists in searching-out superior business opportunities for would-be owners, who might be active or passive entrepreneurs. We can operate the business for you, supplying staff, legal, banking and accounting services. You can invest from $50,000 upwards.

Opportunities include manufacturing, retail shops, oil and gas production, agricultural service companies. Some typical enterprises are: Travel Agency, Mail Order Sales, Manufacturing, Hotel, Fabric Center, Gift Shop, Oil and Gas Drilling, Restaurant, Liquor Shop. No business is too large or too small. YOU decide, WE provide.

YOU TELL US your field of interest and your investment range. We will secure the necessary financing and furnish detailed information on opportunities tailored to your needs, desires and financial capabilities. All enquiries are strictly confidential. WRITE TODAY TO:

ACQUISITIONS U.S.A., LTD.
The Kirby Building, Suite 600, 1509 Main Street,
Dallas, Texas 75201/USA.

Our customer is a sound, medium-size and prominent firm. In the context of a survey of marketing and production strategies for the purpose of

TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF CONVEYOR TECHNOLOGY

we are looking for a partner firm which is either already active in the field of conveyor technology or is interested in conveyor systems for reasons of diversification.

The product of our customer meets the latest technological requirements and is already well introduced on the market. It consists in a system for the collection, distribution, and transportation of goods with limited maximum weight and volume.

Interested parties please get in touch with us,
by writing to Box D 1571,
International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS:

Twenty year old Atlanta based real estate development and management group specializing in multi-family housing is searching for investors oriented toward capital appreciation and income. Looking for minimum 8% cumulative preferred return on capital and participation in rapid appreciation of U.S. Sunbelt real estate. We can save $200,000 to $500,000 in construction soft costs on new energy efficient, prestigious, luxury projects of $4-$10 million on unleveraged basis. Anticipate return of up to 75% of capital from mortgage financing by 1st year. Interested principals contact: Elliott Lewis, Dominion Equity, Ltd.
2190 Piester Rd. N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30345. 404-325-1171

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN COLOMBIA

The book "Foreign Investment in Colombia - basic rules", published by Departamento Nacional de Planeación, is on sale at U.S. $

Orders should be sent to: Cooperativa de Empleados DNPF Ltda.
Calle 26 N° 13-19 Piso 4°, Bogotá, D.E., Colombia.

TRANS KB
A SWISS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

KB CAPITAL ADVISORY AG CH-8022 ZURICH/SWITZERLAND BAHNHOFSTR.

Zurich based
Investment Consulting Firm
OFFERS
Outstanding
money management program

Ask for our documentation.

Westfield Financial Services AG
Lavaterstrasse 76,
CH-8027 Zurich.

Affiliate
ARAB OIL MOR
Will train reliable business oriented negotiate with business firms and i seeking unlimited capital available f Oil Countries. Unbelievable PROFIT Guaranteed generous income, all including world-wide travel, fring + liberal percentage of interest large profits. Requires $25,000 CASH performance deposit (sec.) payment arrangements, contact: DR. H. BEN RACHEAD SHAI - International Liaison Offic
ARAB CAPITAL FUND
3901 MacArthur Blvd. Suite - Newport Beach, CA 92660
Phone: (714) 752-6102
Cable: Petrofunds
Telex: 692310
Answerback: EDS NFBH

In the Middle East it's good business to stay at the Ramada.



Certainly staying at the Ramada makes a good impression on your business contacts, and we have fine hotels in no less than six locations throughout the Middle East.

But we offer you a great deal more than a prestigious address. Our Ramada Business Service is comprehensive: secretarial assistance, translation service, audio-visual equipment, cable and telex facilities a 24-hour Reuters News terminal, and, if your business is taking more time than you expected, we'll even help you extend your visa.

Coming to the Middle East soon? We think you'll like the way Ramada does business.

ABU DHABI, BAHRAIN, CAIRO/HELIOPOLIS, DHAHRAN, DOHA, JABAL DHANNAH/RUWAIS, SANA'A AND OVER 650 HOTELS WORLD-WIDE.

RAMADA®
HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

For reservations or information contact your travel agent or any Ramada Hotel or sales office..

There's a very warm welcome for American Express Cardmembers at all Ramada Hotels worldwide. Just charge our services to your room account and present the American Express Card to us when you leave.



Ramada Hotels welcome American Express Cards.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press

COOL CUSTOMERS — Despite cold, rainy weather, a group of Bavarians opens the raft season in the Munich area. The point is to ride a raft down the Isar River from the mountains to Munich, through what the local tourist office calls "the picturesque Bavarian landscape."

U.S. Priest-Politician Ban Raises Questions on Policy

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT) — As the Rev. Robert Drinan was announcing his decision not to run for re-election to Congress on orders from the Vatican yesterday, many Roman Catholics who had received the news in advance were cautious about the implications of the action.

On the one hand, some church figures noted that the order, while in line with canon law and Pope John Paul II's previous warnings *against political activity by priests*, could be an isolated case in which Rep. Drinan suddenly was denied the Vatican permission he was required to have to seek re-election as a congressman from Massachusetts, and that it need not represent a campaign by the Vatican against priests who hold office.

While the restriction on Rep. Drinan can be debated, these observers said, it does little more than add *muscle to the pope's declaration* last year that priests should be "neither political leaders nor functionaries of a temporal power."

The case of Rep. Drinan is further complicated, the observers added, by the Jesuit priest's advocacy of some policies — mostly his votes in favor of federal financing of some abortions — that are at odds with church teaching.

But other Catholics asserted that the pope had given another sign that he would crack down on a wide variety of priests engaged in social activism, many of them in Latin America where the church is involved in economic and political change. These observers see the church becoming less tolerant of dissent and more centralized.

Further, there was general agreement that in the future, priests would be more reluctant to seek prominent political office. The Rev. Edward O'Flaherty, the Jesuit provincial of New England and Rep. Drinan's *superior*, said yesterday that there was no direct evidence that the Vatican intended to move against other priests who hold office.

Canon law requires priests to have Vatican permission to "accept any public office involving the exercise of lay jurisdiction or administration." A 1971 bishops' synod in Rome declared:

"*Leadership or active militancy* on behalf of any political party is to be excluded by every priest unless, in concrete and exceptional circumstances, this is truly required for the good of the community and receives the permission of the bishop after consultation with the priest's council."

The situation also raises questions about the status of priests who serve as appointed officials. For example, Nicaragua's foreign minister, the Rev. Miguel d'Escoto, has the support of the Maryknoll Order, *to which he belongs, and Maryknoll* officials said there was no indication that permission for him to serve would be withdrawn.

Beyond the political implications, most attention in the incident over Rep. Drinan is being focused on the nature of the pope's rule.

Pope Paul VI, who died two years ago, was more permissive than is John Paul. While their basic beliefs are similar, their conduct as leaders differs vastly. Paul was far more willing to allow priests to resign, nuns to wear lay garb and priests *such as Rep. Drinan to assume* political roles, though the pontiff said publicly that he regretted such changes.

John Paul has adamantly enforced the rules, and nowhere has his insistence on tradition been stronger than in the priesthood. He stands on the solid doctrinal position that the purpose of ordination is to serve as a sign of a spirituality, essentially performed in celebrating the sacraments.

At the same time, he has encouraged the laity to seek justice in society through politics. He has repeatedly urged lay Catholics to push for human rights and to upgrade the condition of the poor. But the pope's tendency to rule with a strong hand has, in the view of many Catholics, undercut his advocacy of human dignity.

Many appear to agree with the pope's attack on political activism by priests, while expressing nervousness about his methods of running the church. The questions that linger regarding Rep. Drinan have to do with whether he was, in effect, punished for his dissent and whether the move was the beginning of a broader drive against social activism.

COMMENTARY

Funeral for Terrorist Victims in Hebron

Grief of Israeli Mourners Becomes Anger

By David K. Shipler

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, May 6 (NYT) — While the Arab residents of Hebron were kept indoors behind their stone houses by a strict curfew yesterday, several thousand militant Jews, many carrying automatic weapons, moved through the Arab city's narrow streets in a long funeral procession for one of the six persons killed in Friday's terrorist attack.

Ultimately, the funeral became a political demonstration, the grief became anger, the sorrow mean. Young toughs in skullcaps and jeans hurled stones through the windows of Arab houses while Israeli soldiers, for the most part, watched passively. A few of the mourners, anxious to impress the Arabs with their Jewish presence, fired their weapons into the air.

They followed the flag-draped coffin bearing the body of Eli Hazeev, a militant and ultranationalist who used to tell his friends that "the only good Arab is a dead one," according to a man who knew him well.

Hazeev, who was in his early 30s, was one the six who died after three or four Palestinian gunmen hurled grenades and fired into a crowd of about 100 Jewish worshippers after Sabbath prayers in Hebron. The group had been walking back from the tomb of Abraham to the Hadassah clinic, where a band of militant women have been sitting in for the last year to dramatize their demand that Jews be allowed to re-establish a Jewish community there that was largely wiped out by Arab riots in 1929.

Anti-Arab Actions

Hazeev believed strongly in that objective. A member of the extremist Kach movement, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane of the Jewish Defense League, he was jailed for eight *months after being convicted of* breaking into Arabs' houses in Hebron, smashing furniture and shouting at them to leave what he said were Jewish houses. After his release, he was arrested for smashing car windows in the nearby village of Halhoul, but his case was not brought to trial for lack of evidence.

He was a sharpshooter in the U.S. Army in Vietnam where he was wounded, his friends say, and also served in the Israeli Army. In Vietnam he was known as "the Wolf," according to friends, because of his toughness as a fighter. And so he took the Hebrew name Hazeev, which means "the Wolf."

As do many settlers on the West Bank, he always carried a rifle, and he is said to have had an M-16 slung over his shoulder Friday night. He never had a chance to aim it.

The funeral procession began in Jerusalem, traveled in a caravan of buses and cars to Qiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement at the edge of Hebron where he had lived for the last year. From there it continued, with many people on foot, past the army roadblocks and into the center of the city, whose rough stone walls were guarded by Israeli soldiers standing singly on rooftops along the route of the procession.

It was as if the town had been evacuated. As the marchers entered the empty, eerie streets, there was no sign of life. Only occasionally could an Arab face be glimpsed through a window, and then fleetingly, behind a curtain quickly drawn.

A Soviet immigrant dressed in black and carrying a Uzi submachine gun picked up a jagged stone and hurled it through a window.

"That's disgusting!" a mourner yelled.

"That's good!" shouted another. A soldier and a civilian rushed to the man as he picked up a second stone and told him to stop. He did, but later at the grave, after soldiers had fired volleys into the air, after the army chief of staff, Gen. Rafael Eitan, the country's leading rabbis and other officials had paid their respects, the same man stood and called for "revenge, revenge."

Bokassa Keeps a Low Profile in Exile

By Pranay B. Gupte

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (NYT) — A U.S. diplomat here was walking his beagle past the huge presidential guest house in the Cocody section when he saw another man also walking a beagle. The diplomat waved and the man waved back.

It was only after the American had ambled a few dozen yards more that he realized that the other man was Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed Central African emperor, now in exile in the Ivory Coast.

The American was among the few foreigners who have had a glimpse of the one-time French Army corporal, who was overthrown in a coup last September after a bloody reign.

Mr. Bokassa is peripatetic: He is *sometimes in Abidjan*, and sometimes in the central Ivorian city of Yamoussoukro — the hometown of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny — but mostly he is said to reside in a modest government-owned villa in the town of Gagnoa, about 100 miles from here.

Cold Stares

There is no mention of Mr. Bokassa in the government-influenced press and television in the Ivory Coast, and inquiries about *him are met with cold stares from* Ivorian officials.

Everyone seems to know when Mr. Bokassa is in town because heavily armed guards suddenly start patrolling the neighborhood of the presidential guest house. Visitors to Gagnoa report that it is virtually impossible to ask about the former *ruler without attracting the attention* of the security service.

Mr. Bokassa may have disappeared from the public scene, but he is involved in public action here, even though it has been left unreported by the Ivorian press. In French and Ivorian courts he is suing Bernard Tapie, a French businessman, *on charges of swindling* him out of the proceeds of the sale of Bokassa properties in France.

Although the details of the court case are murky, Ivorian lawyers familiar with the subject say that Mr. Bokassa contends that Mr. Tapie owes him several million dollars, while Mr. Tapie is reported to have said that the proceeds from the sale of villas, chateaux and stocks would go to the United Nations Children's Fund.

The deposed emperor's stay in the Ivory Coast is presumably being paid for by Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's government, and it is a measure of the iron control that the 74-year-old president and his party have on this West African country of 7.6 million people that there has been no outcry or debate over Mr. Bokassa's presence here.

Mr. Bokassa is one of two prominent foreigners enjoying Ivorian hospitality. The other is Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led the Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria more than a decade ago. He has virtually vanished from public view.

Leadership Shift In Greece Begins

ATHENS, May 6 (Reuters) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to outgoing President Constantine Tsatsos today following Mr. Caramanlis' election as president by the Greek parliament yesterday.

As expected, Mr. Caramanlis was asked by Mr. Tsatsos to stay on as caretaker premier until a Cabinet is formed by the new leader of the ruling New Democracy Party, an official said. The party's parliamentary caucus will meet Thursday to elect a new leader.

The most likely candidates appeared to be Defense Minister Evanghelos Averoff-Tositsas or Foreign Minister George Rallis. Mr. Caramanlis is expected to formally resign as premier after the caucus, and Mr. Tsatsos will resign after the new government is approved.

25 Drown in Uganda

NAIROBI, May 6 (Reuters) — Twenty-five persons drowned when a ferry capsized while crossing the Nile in central Uganda, Radio Uganda reported today.

Police in Sao Paulo Clash With Strikers

SAO PAULO, May 6 (AP) — Brazilian police used clubs, tear gas and water cannons to break up gatherings of striking metalworkers yesterday in the industrial suburb of Sao Bernardo do Campo. Witnesses said that 54 persons were injured and dozens arrested.

The head of the state police claimed that few strikers were involved in the clashes and blamed the incidents on students and "provocateurs. The strike for improved working conditions began 35 days ago and has virtually paralyzed the country's auto industry. Industry sources estimate production losses at hundreds of millions of dollars.

Order on 2d Priest

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP) — A second American priest has been ordered by his religious superiors to drop out of politics, it was learned yesterday. The new order affects the Rev. Robert Cornell, a former Democratic congressman who has been running for a U.S. House seat in Wisconsin. He served two terms *in the house before losing in 1978.*

Bishop Aloysius Wycislo of the Diocese of Green Bay, Wis., was told to enforce the no-politics order by the Rev. Jean Jadot, the American apostolic delegate of Pope John Paul II.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

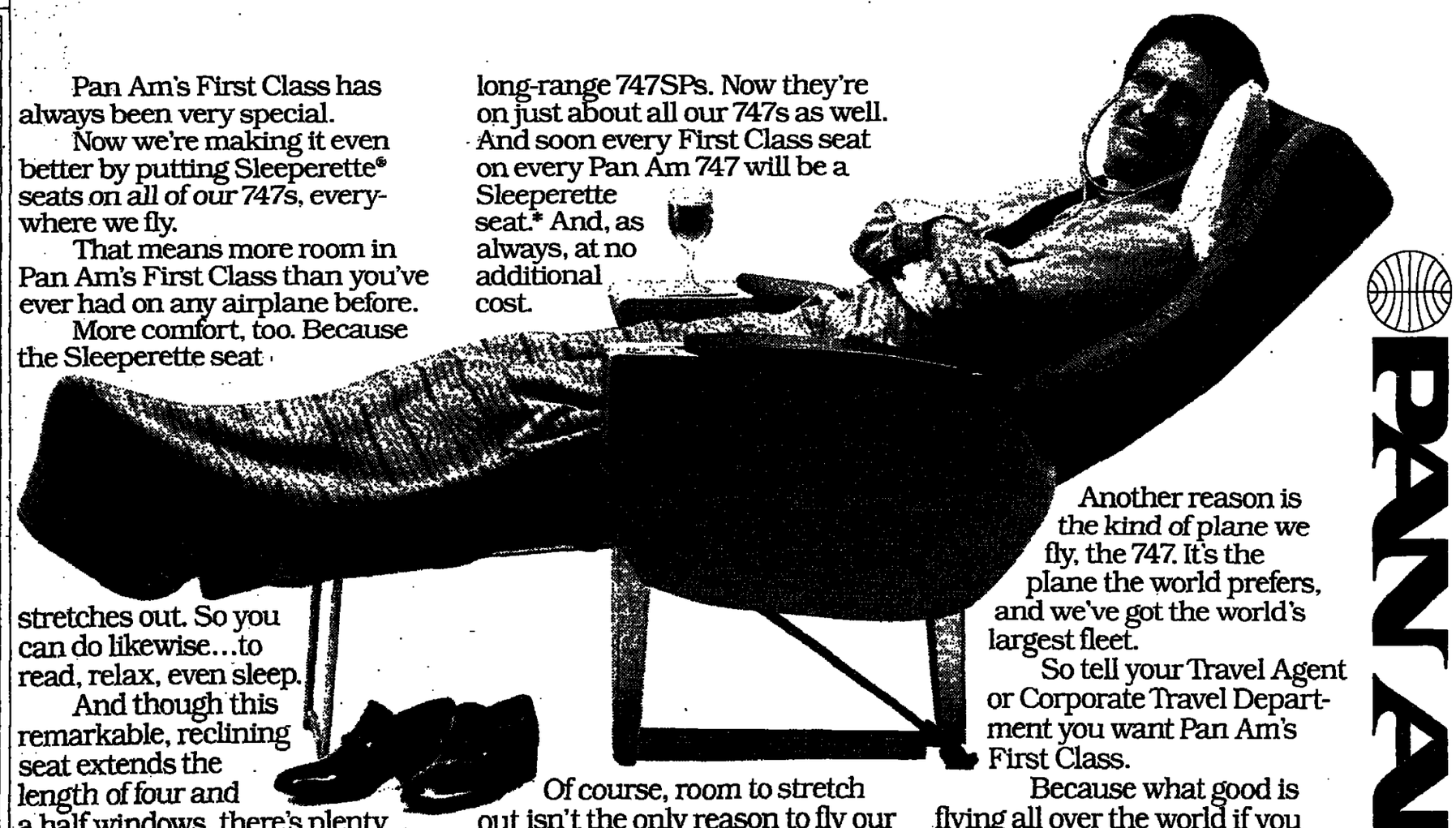
Write airmail for free price list or call us.

Joachim Goldenstein
diamantexport

Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel.: 0 31/33.26.60
Telex: 71779 syl b.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
HIGH AWARD BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1958

NOW YOU CAN STRETCH OUT ALL OVER THE WORLD.



Pan Am's First Class has always been very special.

Now we're making it even better by putting Sleeperette® seats on all of our 747s, everywhere we fly.

That means more room in Pan Am's First Class than you've ever had on any airplane before.

More comfort, too. Because the Sleeperette seat stretches out. So you can do likewise...to read, relax, even sleep.

And though this remarkable, reclining seat extends the length of four and a half windows, there's plenty of room between rows.

Until recently, Sleeperette seats were available only on our long-range 747SPs. Now they're on just about all our 747s as well. And soon every First Class seat on every Pan Am 747 will be a Sleeperette seat.* And, as always, at no additional cost.

Of course, room to stretch out isn't the only reason to fly our First Class. Incomparable luxury and international service are a couple of others.

Another reason is the kind of plane we fly, the 747. It's the plane the world prefers, and we've got the world's largest fleet.

So tell your Travel Agent or Corporate Travel Department you want Pan Am's First Class.

Because what good is flying all over the world if you can't stretch out and enjoy it?

*Two thirds of our 747 fleet is equipped with Sleeperette seats. By May 15, all our 747s will offer them in First Class.

We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.

PAN AM.



The more things change, the more business travellers appreciate The Drake.

In Chicago you belong at The Drake. Because perfection in fine hostelry takes time, even generations.

The Drake Hotel knows that for the executive traveler the glamour and excitement of today's Chicago requires the steadying influence of a peaceful, high-ceilinged, thick-walled room or suite, prompt room service and classic cuisine.

The Drake is a taste of Europe at the top of Chicago's Magnificent Mile. You belong at The Drake.

For reservations telex our world reservation center in the United States, 206432. Lake Shore Drive and Upper Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

The Drake CHICAGO

Chicago's only hotel in the great tradition.
Member Preferred Hotels Association

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, May 7, 1980

The Danger of Spotlights

Many things were striking about the impressive operation that ended the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London. British resolve and competence are not the least of them. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Home Minister William Whitelaw, Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir David McNee and the Special Air Service assault team deserve to be singled out for praise for their decisiveness and effectiveness. The clarity of the overall British approach is noteworthy, too. The British hostages apparently never doubted that if the killing began the embassy would be stormed.

London's well-planned action should deter some terrorists from striking at British targets and targets on British territory. But it will not deter those intent on becoming martyrs. The name of this particular unit from the Arab-populated Iranian province of Khuzistan — or as they prefer, Arabistan — was the Group of the Martyr. There is no reason to doubt the implication that they were courting death. What's more, the attitude of the Iranian Islamic regime toward the murder of its envoys is the same. A senior Iranian diplomat was quoted as saying about Abbas Lavansani, 25, the embassy's press counselor: "He wanted to be a martyr for Islam. We do not mourn his death. We are happy his wish was granted." By contrast, the U.S. State Department, about 50 of whose employees have been captives, with others, of the Iranian government for the last six months, expressed regret at the death of the Iranian hostages in London. The difference is fundamental and it has considerable bearing on the continuing U.S. struggle to free its people in Iran.

There is every reason to think that the militants holding the U.S. hostages are prepared to be Islamic martyrs. It offers a glorious death and an infinitely joyous life after death. There is no reason to question their Islamic devotion. Therefore, when the time comes, they will be prepared not only to kill, but to die. The United States, which has a great logistical disadvantage in its conflict with Iran — therefore its failed rescue operation ought not be compared with the British success — has another significant disadvantage. The admirable qualities President Carter has displayed in making the hostages' lives his paramount concern are inconsistent with the realities of the situation. That is not to suggest that Mr. Carter should trade his values for those of the Ayatollah Khomeini. It is meant only to point out that, since the militants and their hard-nosed spiritual leader are unlikely to be moved by rational means such as boycotts, embargos or naval blockades, the president had better re-examine his outlook, and his options. If he finds he has no realistic ones, he would do well to turn his attention to other business such as Afghanistan and the whole range of U.S.-Soviet relations. If the spotlight is removed from the hostages they may begin to lose value to their captors. Perhaps that would be the brightest hope for them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'Open Arms' to Cubans

President Carter's declaration of an "open arms" policy toward the Cubans fleeing their country is the only response he could have made consistent with both the American tradition of refuge for victims of political persecution and the plain and rising demands of public opinion. It is the right decision. The only surprise is that the administration seemed to take so long to make it. Presumably this was only because the president was occupied with other things.

Until he spoke yesterday, the U.S. position on the Cubans was bewildering. Cubans were risking their lives to sail to Florida and boat owners were being fined $1,000 for each person coming ashore without proper entry documents. Fidel Castro's thugs were beating up Cubans applying for U.S. visas in Havana, but the new refugee law's standard that a "refugee" have a "well-founded fear of persecution" had not been invoked; on the contrary, the visa office in Havana had been closed. There was an implicit inclination to accept the disgusting Cuban contention that the only Cubans leaving were criminals and "worms." U.S. politicians were allowing Mr. Castro to goad them into a slinging match in which the refugee flow was made to seem strictly an U.S. concern, thus vitiating the earlier successful effort to draw other hemispheric countries into helping deal with it. Confused officials were incorrectly suggesting that the Cubans were part of the same problem as ordinary illegal immigrants coming from Mexico.

Not all of this was straightened out by Mr. Carter. In particular, he did not indicate the possibilities that the new refugee law offers for coping in an orderly way with this emergency — one of the new law's chief sponsors, as it happens, is Sen. Edward Kennedy. It also needs to be emphasized that welcoming all Cuban comers will have predictable consequences. Depending on the numbers, the costs could rise toward $1 billion or more; this will require a supplemental appropriation. The new refugees' entry should be treated as a national responsibility, not as one to be paid for mainly by Florida and the Cuban-American community or by those who see the new arrivals as competitors for scarce jobs. Moreover, it remains for the United States, under the new refugee law, to be fair to would-be emigrants from Haiti and other places, who are no less desperate to settle in the United States but who lack the Cubans' political appeal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Retreat From Intelligence

A charter for the United States' intelligence agencies died in Congress the other day. There will be no further attempts to define in law what our spies may and may not do and how best to be accountable. And that's not all; what Congress may still do on this subject is pointless or worse. Sen. Huddleston and other charter-writers are not just stalled. They are retreating under attack from legislators who want more license and almost no accountability for the CIA.

A few years ago, the intelligence community was in rout, embarrassed by exposures of dangerous adventures in toppling or propping up governments, spying on law-abiding Americans and subverting U.S. institutions. Congress demanded confidential notice of risky covert actions and tightened the Freedom of Information Act so that legislators and citizens could learn more about what their agents had done in their name.

But before Congress could codify some balanced rules, to strengthen as well as restrain intelligence conduct, a reaction set in. Some legislators talked as though the sensible reforms already in place were to blame for events in Iran or Afghanistan. Congress was intimidated by the slander that it was "leashing" the CIA and congressional supervision came to be called waffling on national security. CIA charters were suddenly replaced by "CIA relief bills."

And the Carter administration, though pledged to openness, became inflexible about the terms of consulting with Congress. CIA Director Turner sanctioned the use of journalists as spies when he saw fit, and President Carter backed him up. Sen. Moynihan's new bill to outlaw that practice is the first constructive move in some time on that subject.

We support — as part of a comprehensive charter — the CIA request to reduce the number of committees entitled to intelligence briefings since 1974. And Congress would be right to make it a crime for present or former spies to identify secret agents. But most of the piecemeal legislation now being pressed is mischievous or worthless. To call it the "Intelligence Accountability Act of 1980" is to warp words.

Nor is there any justification for tampering with the Freedom of Information Act. Only in the unlikely event that the CIA could demonstrate harm to the national security should Congress even consider disturbing that bulwark of accountability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Period of Calm for Greece?

[The election to the presidency in Greece] could mark the beginning of the end of a period of unnatural political calm . . . . The next prime minister is likely to be one of the men who were with Mr. Caramanlis in the 1950s and are with him today. But none has the electoral appeal of Mr. Caramanlis and all will find Mr. Papandreou a tough adversary. Mr. Papandreou threatens to undo the knots with West Europe, for which Mr. Caramanlis would have history remember him.

— *From the Financial Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1905

PARIS — Those who wish to attain the age of 100 without having to bear the inconveniences attendant upon age, have only to follow the prescriptions of Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute. Old age may be kept at bay by the use of Bulgarian Zoghourt, he says. The diseases of the intestines and the stomach which decimate humanity are due to the existing alimentary regime. In Bulgaria, where the inhabitants are endowed with a remarkable virility and are rarely sick, the *sole food of the population is clotted milk*, which is very easy of digestion and a perfect food. Zoghourt is a powerful therapeutic agent in the hands of the physician.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1930

WASHINGTON — The government today moved to suppress all sale of paraphernalia used in the manufacture of home-brew. A U.S. Supreme Court ruling yesterday upheld the seizure of such equipment when publicly displayed in a manner warranted to attract and encourage purchasers to manufacture intoxicants. James Doran, commissioner of prohibition, in announcing the latest drive to make the country dry, declared that after the big dealers had been *wiped out he intended to "go down the line."* A seizure was made in Pittsburgh yesterday of bottles, corks and casks, on the ground that they were displayed to attract purchasers who would use them in the manufacture of illegal liquor.



Bush: Build Defense and 'Ocean Alliances'

By George Bush

At the request of the International Herald Tribune, the major candidates for president have submitted articles outlining their positions on foreign and domestic affairs. Their foreign policy statements, which were prepared before the abortive rescue attempt of the U.S. hostages in Iran and the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will appear through Friday. The domestic series will begin Monday.

WASHINGTON — When Jimmy Carter first moved into the White House he demonstrated a keen awareness of the power of symbolism as a technique of leadership. Among the many examples, I particularly remember his resurrecting the sign Harry Truman kept on his desk in the Oval Office that said, "The Buck Stops Here." The clear message intended was that here we had a president who was prepared and eager to face the hard decisions and make them stick. Most of us wanted to believe that Mr. Carter would give us this kind of leadership.

Today, most of the symbols of those honeymoon days have disappeared. If that old desk sign is still there it is probably buried underneath stacks of unfinished paperwork. We now have less attractive symbols of Jimmy Carter's brand of leadership, such as the pigeonholed SALT-2 agreement and the 20 percent prime interest rate.

Perhaps the most poignant symbol of all is the padlocked U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran, where 50 American hostages are in their sixth month of captivity. For the holding of these hostages is but the tragic culmination of a long series of foreign policy blunders by the Carter administration. The hostages are flesh and blood victims of years of vacillation and impotence based on false optimism regarding the state of the world in which we live.

Microcosm

Yet the crisis in Iran is but a microcosm of the larger crisis that affects U.S. national security. The Afghanistan crisis is an even more serious result of Jimmy Carter's naivete in foreign affairs. The sad litany of events that led up to the Soviet decision to invade Afghanistan goes back at least five years and covers such trouble spots as Angola, Zaire, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cambodia and Yemen. In each instance, the Russians, or their surrogates, took advantage of local weaknesses to advance the Kremlin's interests, and in no instance was the U.S. response adequate.

In April, 1978, the government of Afghanistan was overthrown, its president murdered, and a Communist government installed. The Carter administration did nothing except to offer aid to the new Afghan regime. Last September, there was an abortive coup against that same regime, and again we did nothing.

We must remember that during the time these events were taking place, the United States was eagerly negotiating an unverifiable arms control agreement with the Russians, the Soviet Union was steadily moving toward strategic nuclear and conventional superiority, and Jimmy Carter was proudly cutting back on defense spending.

We were also wringing our hands over the disintegration and collapse of the shah of Iran, who for years had been regarded by every U.S. administration as a vital bulwark against Soviet expansion toward the Gulf. Incredibly, during this period, the Carter administration also halted all military assistance to Pakistan and opened talks with the Russians to demilitarize the Indian Ocean.

Even more surprising, Jimmy Carter, in a remarkable confession on a television talk show shortly after Afghanistan fell to Soviet tanks, said he had acquired a new understanding of Soviet intentions.

Turning Point

As these events unfold, I believe we must recognize that we have reached a fateful turning point in world history. The United States, as leader of the free world, must now make fundamental decisions about war and peace, about swords and plowshares. To do this we need leadership that deals with the substance of foreign relations instead of with mere symbols and rhetoric. We must have new leadership that is capable of identifying and facing up to the perils confronting us. Continued weak leadership and foreign policy vacillation will only lead us further toward disaster.

What are the essentials of a successful foreign policy for the '80s? While we should never lose sight of our long-range goal of working with the Soviet Union to achieve a meaningful, equitable and verifiable reduction of arms, we must recognize that we can never reach this goal by unilaterally weakening our own defenses while the Soviet Union continues a massive arms buildup.

We are at least three years behind on many vital weapons programs, and now we must spend in the

CANDIDATES '80

range of $20 billion more than we are planning to spend on weapons and military technology during the next three years.

Secondly, we must revitalize our alliances. In this context, I propose that we seek to create a network of "ocean alliances" among major seafaring and trading nations that share with us a vital interest in maintaining freedom of commerce on the high seas. For this we need a three-ocean navy capable of projecting superior force rapidly to any place where the United States' strategic interest or American lives are threatened.

I believe it is technically and financially feasible to develop a much more credible deterrent to further aggression by the Soviet Union and its surrogates. We must move rapidly toward a sensible buildup of our naval forces and support aircraft of the kind projected by President Gerald Ford three years ago. And we must encourage our allies to share some of the sea patrol responsibilities as well as the financial burden of this added deployment.

At present, NATO powers do not take any military responsibility in the South Atlantic or the Indian Ocean. Japan, next to us the most productive nation in the world today, spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product for defense. Urging others to shoulder additional burdens in the common interest is never easy, but it must be done.

Every industrial nation has a vital stake in maintaining the free flow of foodstuffs, of petroleum, and of industrial raw materials. Close consultaion with our allies, therefore, is urgently needed, yet amidst the wreckage of its own failed policies the Carter administration stands mute, confused and helpless.

We must also move quickly to restore our credibility. Throughout the postwar period, U.S. strength *and reliability have been the cement* that held the free world together. We must now reaffirm a basic principle that has undergirded our alliances in the part: when the United States speaks, it must be believed; when it makes promises, it must keep them.

Restore Credibility

Finally, we must restore not just our strength and our credibility, but also our vision. We must see the world not as we wish it were, but as it truly is. We must clearly differentiate between those things that are in our long-range interest and the things that are not. And we must set our path in the direction of those long-range interests and steadfastly hold our course. If we allow ourselves to be blown hither and yon by every passing political breeze, we will soon lose our way.

As I travel around the country, and as I talk with concerned men and women from all walks of life, I am encouraged to believe that the American electorate has awakened to the dangers facing this nation and its allies in a hostile world. I am enough of an optimist to believe it is not too late to correct our course, but I am also enough of a realist to believe that time is running out for us to do so.

©1980, International Herald Tribune.

Come Out of Tito's Shadow

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Belgrade has stopped laughing at the apocryphal introduction to a Tito testament: "If, one day, I should finally come to die." Nor do the people of the Yugoslav capital find terribly amusing the headline of the French ultraleftist newspaper, Liberation, which announced that Tito had won his last victory by escaping from the grip of his doctors.

Months of preparing for the inevitable have done little to lessen Yugoslavia's birth shock as it entered its new existence, that which it must now live after Tito. The moment of truth has finally arrived.

Although Tito was not the first dictator to die in dramatic circumstances, rarely has the death of a chief of state created so many doubts about the future. The quick death of Stalin and prolonged mortal agony of Franco left their respective countries in confusion, but did not endanger world peace.

In the Soviet Union, Stalin's death extended the life of the regime, while in Spain, the regime was transformed after the death of Franco. Yet both countries remained in their camps, Communist or capitalist, and the balance of strength in the world remained unchanged.

Internationally, the death of Tito may yet have greater consequences than those of Stalin or Franco.

Tito's Legacy

Tito left no heir, but he did leave a legacy: a unified Yugoslav state that will guarantee the independence of the country and the continuity of Tito's brand of Communism. The state is based on a collective and rotating leadership, with the army and a single party as a means of governing, and self-management as an illusion that the workers have a role in running the country. All of this was tested for 120 days and became operational when Tito's death was announced.

Sunday, at 3:05 p.m., local time, the post of president-for-life was abolished in Yugoslavia, according to the Constitution that made Tito the first and only one who could hold it.

Tito's official and temporary successors are Lazar Kolisevski, 66, a Macedonian, who is the current president of the presidency or state collective leadership, and Stevan Doronjski, 60, a Serb, who now heads the collective leadership of the Communist Party.

But the real source of power in Yugoslavia lies elsewhere. The list of members of the state collective leadership contains eight names of persons designated nominally, and six top civil servants who are added by virtue of their official positions. There are 23 names on the party leadership list; however, only 7 names are on both lists.

In addition to Mr. Dorojnski, these are: Vladimir Bakaric, 67, a Croat, responsible for internal security and chosen by Tito to coordinate the transition; Petar Stambolic, 67, a Serb; Fadil Hoxha, 69, an Albanian; Veselin Djouranovic, 54, a Montenegrin, and current premier; Dusan Dragosavac, 60, a Serb from Croatia, who is executive secreatary of the Communist Party presidency, and Gen. Nikola Ljubicic, 65, the minister of defense.

To this inner circle may be added the names of a number of personalities who are more discreet, but no less powerful: Mr. Kolisevski; Gen. Ivan Dolnicar, 59, a Slovene, who is secretary-general of the state presidency; Gen. Franjo Herljevic, 65, a Croat and minister of the interior; Adm. Branko Mamula, 60, a Serb, the chief of staff; Stane Dolanc, 55, a Slovene who is a former secretary-general of the Communist Party presidency, and Milos Minic, who is responsible for foreign policy.

These are the persons who will count. For although all the members of both presidencies are equal, the 13 last mentioned, and particularly the first 7, are more equal than others.

It is this group that now holds the power, and these men are the ones who will succeed in maintaining the collective leadership of the nation and assure the continuity of a unified and independent state, or who will split brutally and give rise to an internecine struggle.

If such a struggle were to take place, it would lead to the emergence of a single leader without prestige, who would be authoritarian but without authority, and a dictator, who could well learn quickly to take orders and who may be unable to prevent the country from losing its unity and independence.

It is hard to say how well the complicated system that Tito set up will be able to avoid a serious crisis or to prevent a climate of individual ambition or a struggle for power that seem inevitable in a regime unaccustomed to a democratic ballot or power-sharing.

But the situation will become clear soon. The delicate transition from a charismatic leader to a collective dictatorship will be a test of the system.

Tito's death also means the end of a type of peace among nations within Yugoslavia. The shock of his death and the results of 35 years of peaceful coexistence imposed by Tito — through persuasion or force — on the various nations in the country will unquestionably dampen any immediate exacerbation of national sentiment or discord among those nations, as for example, between the Serbs and the Croats.

The Real Yugoslav

But the people of Belgrade put their finger on the problem when the optimists among them say that with Tito, the first, real Yugoslav has ceased to exist; and the pessimists declare that with Tito, the last, real Yugoslav has died.

And nationalism and separatism loom menacingly over Yugoslavia today. First because the economic crisis has widened the gap between the poorer and the richer areas, thus increasing the traditional animosities. And also because the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shaken the three pillars of Tito's strategy: nonalignment, that is independence; the Eurocommunist schism, that is the originality of the Yugoslav system; and detente, that is stability.

The latest anecdote being told in Belgrade is an indication of what Yugoslavs are thinking now: A Soviet officer, encouraging his men on a mission in Afghanistan, goads them with the promise, "Do your job well and you'll spend your summer vacation on the Adriatic."

Tito believed that, even after his death, Yugoslavia would not become a European Afghanistan. But he died before he could devise any efficient countermeasures to the new Soviet strategy indicated by the invasion of Afghanistan.

His successors may be able to do it, yet the world has entered into an era of mediocrity, and the international stage is filled with understudies.

If the new leaders in Belgrade are to succeed in their tasks, they will not be able to stay in the shadows; they will have to take a position in the front of the stage, an ambitious and visible position; that of Tito.

©1980, International Herald Tribune.

Without Opposition Carter Can't Win

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — The line is so apt an epigrammatic description of President Carter's situation as he re-enters the political arena that I wish I could claim credit for it myself. But it belongs to Bill Moyers, the public television journalist who once worked as Lyndon Johnson's press secretary.

"There is no way Jimmy Carter can be re-elected," Mr. Moyers told an audience here, "unless he is opposed."

The depth of the wisdom in that paradoxical pronouncement increases as you think about it. At the most obvious level, it suggests that as Mr. Carter belatedly begins his personal campaigning for 1980, he faces a challenge that is difficult for any incumbent president to handle, the challenge of making his opponent — and not himself — the issue in the voters' mind.

Occasionally it has worked out that way — and usually with devastating results for the challenger. Lyndon Johnson was able to make Barry Goldwater into a nuclear-bombing bogeyman in 1964, Richard Nixon was able to pc George McGovern as a inde appeaser in 1972, in both inst accumulating votes they could won no other way. Late in the campaign, Jerry Ford was al plant enough doubts about Carter in people's minds to dr most even in a race where h seemed hopelessly beaten.

From November to April, Mr. Carter was using the Ira tages as an excuse to diss from public view, his can operatives were strikingly succ in focusing Democratic pr voters' minds on the negati pects in the character and rec his main challenger, Sen. E Kennedy. It was only as the bility of Sen. Kennedy being nated began to fade that Dem felt free to express their fe about another four years o Carter.

Misgivings

In New York, Pennsyl Michigan and Texas, nearly h Democrats or more voiced misgivings at that prospect.

Strategically, what Mr. wants to do is revive the crats' distaste for Sen. Kenn their nominee and begin try get the whole country n about having Ronald Reagan president.

But, tactically, that may b cult for Mr. Carter to accomp at least on the opening four, begin Friday in Philadelphia: his long absence from the pul will face many questions on h record and his own policies future. And, judging by hi ments in recent days, he i enough to believe that Moyers to the contrary n standing — he deserves and c re-election on his record.

He told one group of *House visitors last week th* United States' problems world are becoming "more m able." He told another grou we had "turned the corner" a healthier economy. Whe York Times columnist Jame ton spent an evening with h found him "confident — e rene."

Few Believers

Mr. Carter has always bee ful at projecting that aura t audiences, but it will be a h to sell to a country as "sheer this one is today. What Mr. — probably does not know, s months in the White Hou what he will soon discover campaign trail, is what his County (Houston), Texas, nator, Scott Pool, told n week: "You don't find ma believers in the president" one might add, in his rosy the world.

To most Americans, the appears a more dangerou stable place than it was wh Carter become president. T it seems that the last thre have brought new woes to tional economy, the United competitive position in th and, not least, to their budgets.

Mr. Carter may be able vince voters that they are wr may be able to persuade th the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia set the accord between Egypt a el and the U.S. treaties wit ma and China more than o damage that the United St suffered in Iran and the gion, the reversal of pro U.S.-Soviet relations, or e breakdown in relations bet State Department and the Security Council.

He may be able to mak believe that the decline in deficits and unemploymen the last three years was w inflation, the crippling inte and the uncharted econo lapse we are now experienc

He may even be able to some people that it is not the United States has lost since he became president struggle for energy indep productivity gains, industr nological, military, and e competitiveness.

But if he attempts to say country has been left, months of his leadership, thing other than an interlo of crises, or that all's for th this best of all possible there is a clear danger that sonal credibility — which all that sustains his cand may be the victim of his c paigning.

It is smart politics for M to focus on the risks of m country over to Sen. Ke Mr. Reagan — if he can wise friend, Mr. Moye "There is no way Jimmy C be re-elected, unless he is o

©1980, The Washington P

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney, Chairman
Katharine Graham, Co-Chairmen
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Huebner, Publisher
Mort Rosenblum, Editor
William R. Holden, Robert K. McCabe, Walter N. Wells, Deputy Editor
Stephen Klaidman, Chief Editorial P

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. In U.S.A.—Subscription price $225 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, NY. 11101.

Roland Pinson, Associate Publi
René Bondy, Director of Fin
François Desmaisons, Director of Circ
Richard H. Morgan, Director of Adve

© 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MAY, 1980

International Education

International Degree Catching On Quickly

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS (IHT) — After years of searching for ways to develop the organizers of the International baccalaureate are wondering to how to slow its expansion before it gets out of hand.

The IB has overcome its growing pains, and has matured into a widely accepted program, not only among the internationally mobile for which it was originally designed, but also among students trying to escape their narrow-minded and rigid national systems.

The success of the IB surprises the directors of the program, and today they all speak of curtailing its growth so that the administration can cope with it. Although they are proud of their accomplishment, members of the IB staff realize the changes in structure and organization that success will entail.

"Frankly, I miss the days when it was run as a family business and I knew everybody," said Tom Carter, chairman of the IB's examining board. "It will hurt, but we've got to reach this size in order to be respectable. There is, alas, no alternative to becoming larger."

Universal Diploma

The IB was founded in the 1960s, when the growing number of international businessmen and diplomats created a population of mobile students who faced the prospect of sending their children to university in a country other than the one in which they had received their high-school diplomas. The IB was to serve as a universally accepted diploma, that would allow university admission officials to evaluate students on a curriculum and to those standards they recognized.

These standards are high. Over a two-year span, the IB candidate must take one course in each of six fields of study — language A (generally native language or that of the country where the school is located), a second modern language, study of man, experimental sciences, mathematics and a sixth subject of the students' choice ("as long as it is pedagogically sound," said Mr. Ghalwe-Rhuester.) In addition to this, the student must take a seventh course created by the IB and known as the theory of knowledge. The objective of this syllabus, say its organizers, is not to demand a large body of factual knowledge than to broaden the mind and to develop its cognitive powers and affective capacities."

The IB staff concedes that the program "is not for stupid or lazy children who want an easy passage through the last two years of school," as Mr. Carter put it, but they say that it is far from unattainable and offers more varied and interesting classes than national systems do.

In the United States and in Britain, the IB has developed into a rival of the national system. In Britain, "no one is satisfied with the national exams" said Mr. Carter. "The government attempt at reforms did not get off the ground well. So Shirley Williams, [former education minister], said, 'Why not take the IB?' Mr. Carter paused. "That's kind of odd for a minister to say, isn't it?"

'Challenge'

The IB has caught on well with students also. David Gardner is a 17-year-old student at the American School in Paris, which will start the IB program in September. When the new school year opens, he will be among the 22 students at ASP who will enroll in the program, although he intends to attend university in the U.S. and does not need the IB. "It seems like more of a challenge to me," he said. "It will provide me through the last two years to prepare me better for college."

ASP, like many other schools in Europe, turned to the IB because it wanted to appeal to "the increasing percentage of non-American students in the high-school" said Michael Pollicott, director of the Upper School at ASP. Added Jean Guse, the school's coordinator for the IB, "the whole outlook of the school has become more international: it has reached close to 30 percent non-American students in the Upper School. The IB provides both a manner of accomodating these children and a way of drawing these students."

Financial considerations seem to be the real reason behind the rush to the IB by many international schools which see their future linked to its adoption. But the IB is also being accepted in many schools, such as Waterford KaMhlaba School, in Mbabane, Swaziland, or Wausau East High School, Wisconsin, which can hardly be considered bustling international centers, simply because it is considered a useful and stimulating pedagical innovation.

To date, the expansion of the IB has been greatest in English-language schools. However, IB staff members feel that France's recent recognition of the IB as the equivalent of the national baccalaureate will spur development in French-speaking countries.

Progress in France has been slow because of the French government's "reticence to allow that an exam whose program is determined by sources other than the Ministry of Education be given on their soil," said Jean-Pierre Maillard, the IB representative in Paris. "To say to a French minister of education that the IB is equivalent to the French baccalaureate causes considerable debate" commented Robert Blackburn, the director of development at the IB office in London, who considers French recognition of the IB "very important."

"If we want to talk about an international baccalaureate, it must be truly international," said Mr. Maillard. "The French government has realized that up to now the IB has been dominated by schools where the working language is English. Under pressure from the IB administration, they have recognized that this situation must be balanced in order to provide a counterweight to the Anglo-American hegemony."

'Counterweight'

Governmental participation in the funding of the IB is increasing because "foundation funding is dying off," said Mr. Blackburn. However, organizers of the IB stress that it is still a nongovernmental foundation, and that public funding will not interfere with the international outlook of the curriculum.

"In order for us to continue growing and to solve our administrative problems, we must convince international administrations and governments to finance our program," said Mr. Maillard.

"The IB has a great future ahead of it," Mr. Maillard continued, "But first we must solve these problems that are new to us, and that are caused by our success."



Andrzej Dudzinski

Television School: Airwave of Future

By Dan Hulbert

NEW YORK (NYT) — Visualize a schoolboy of the future prodded, threatened and cajoled by his parents to "sit down in front of that television and do your homework." He seats himself in a plastic carrel with a screen in front of him and consoles on three sides. A "Viewdata" magazine on cable channel K scrolls slowly up the screen, listing the evening's programs: There's that required history documentary on channel Q. The boy switches to Q but elects to tape the program on the video cassette recorder — muttering "history's the pits" — and makes a mental note to play it back at double-speed the following morning just before he leaves for school.

Then he reaches for what looks like a thick, silvery phonograph record — a videodisc — and clamps it into a playback machine that scans it with a laser. Swiveling his chair to the other side of his carrel, he switches on a microcomputer that itself has a pale green screen. He presses a command key on the keyboard and a legend appears on the computer screen: "Which frame would you like to review?"

The boy replies by pressing a five-digit number in the keyboard, and as he turns back to the disc player the screen becomes a blur as the disc spins forward to the designated still frame, and a set of multiple-choice questions appear. The boy answers the questions on the keyboard, and the computer punches out a card with his score. Then, pocketing the card, he reaches outside the window to adjust a parabolic antenna on the sill and settles back to watch a direct-satellite transmission of an Italian soccer match.

Hypothetical

Though it's doubtful that video education centers of the future will look quite like this patched-together, hypothetical model, they already do all of these things and more. They lack only the software, the programming, that might transform the face of education.

The changing economics of television may spur the growth of that software. Instead of forcing educational programs to "earn their keep" on the 13 crowded, competitive over-the-air bands by appealing to a mass audience with varied needs, cable television offers anywhere from 12 to 30 stations that cry out for more programs for specific audiences — beginning algebra here, advanced algebra here, auto maintenance there. And pre-packaged videodiscs free teachers from the tyranny of over-the-air television schedules that may not mesh with their class timetables.

But even if the cable-television operators are agreeable to carrying educational programs, and even if publishers are able to translate dense textbook information onto disc, will the little red schoolhouse embrace the new video? Or will the hardware join previous generations of audiovisual gear gathering dust in school closets?

"I realize educational television has been a mixed success," said Gerald Levin, video group vice president at Time Inc. "But now the sheer abundance of options, if nothing else, assures a greater role for video. The teacher has so much more control of the alternatives that can be pumped through a display unit."

'Piggyback Ride'

The boosters of educational video agree that the business sector must first sort out which new technologies will win the battle of the marketplace, and then education, says Vivian Horner, vice president of program development for Warner Cable Corp., "must take a giant piggyback ride on business."

Some of the most educationally useful technology may be snuffed out in its infancy. For instance, one of the most advanced prototypes for a computer-controlled videodisc uses North American Philip's MagnaVision player, which reads the grooves with a laser instead of a stylus, as the RCA player does. Some business journals have reported that the MagnaVision player has developed problems during its test-marketing in Seattle, Dallas and Atlanta, and the laser machine's steeper price may also hobble it in the race with RCA.

"The principal cop-out of the cable television operators is to say they've invested everything in getting the hardware in the ground, and they don't have anything left over to buy quality programming or to initiate educational channels," said Clark Abt, a developer of computer software in the social sciences based in Cambridge, Mass.

"We make a lot of service available to educational institutions, but there's no free lunch," said Larry Howe, vice president of cable programming for American Television and Communications Corp. in Englewood, Colo. "The trouble is, each of these institutions is a little fiefdom unto itself serving its own educational needs. It's a chaotic picture. That's why you have no broad-based network of real instructional programming."

Though the Federal Communications Commission no longer requires public-access channels as it did in the early days of cable, most operators still offer this free outlet to responsible agencies on a first-come, first-served basis. The key is for the educational agency to come forward with a proposal or to work with the cable operator at the time of franchise, and usually a channel can be dedicated to its use, and for the schools to be wired at the outset when it is most economically feasible. Then the operator may make studios available, but it's up to the school to handle the hardware and produce the show.

A project in Irvine, Calif., evolved in this way, with the future cable franchisee and a school administrator sitting down over coffee one day and hatching a scheme wherein the school's video gear could be placed on a trolley and wheeled about between a number of classroom "two-way plug-ins" that the franchisee would install.

'Nickleodeon'

But what is the alternative for education when the cable system is a fait accompli? Warner's cable channel for children, called "Nickleodeon," is sophisticated and has a national base like Time Inc.'s Home Box Office, but as even Vivian Horner admits, it's "not really educational." A consortium of six community colleges in the West is planning an educational network to extend beyond their own student constituencies, with a subscription-tuition fee.

(Continued on Page 11S)

LSE Director Sees Foreign Program Jeopardized

By David Bodanis

LONDON (IHT) — When Ralf Dahrendorf arrived at the London School of Economics as a 23-year-old postgraduate in sociology in the early 1950s, he found nobody there to tell him what his research program was to be: "For the first few months I had to work out almost everything for myself. I ended up meeting a lot of other postgraduates, from a number of countries, and we started going out together, talking, and sharing our experiences. That turned out to be the best part of my stay. I learned at least as much through the other students as I learned through the regular staff."

Now, as director of the LSE, Dr. Dahrendorf is worried that the next generation of students there will be unable to learn from international colleagues as he did. "Margaret Thatcher's government," he said in an interview at his vacation home near Locarno, "has the strange idea that overseas students should be looked upon as a source of revenue. She promotes the preposterous policy of charging them the full costs of the courses they undertake. Even an institution like the Harvard Business School only charges as tuition some 60 percent of the full cost of its courses.

"If Mrs. Thatcher's policies continue for long," Dr. Dahrendorf continued, with something less than academic impartiality, "the result will be that only wealthy students, or those who are supported by their government, will be able to come to the LSE."

For a school once known as "the best university in Asia and Africa," that change would be a serious break with tradition. In the 1930s and 40s, a great number of leaders from European colonies were sent to London to learn what it was that administrators of the British Empire knew, that their burdensome clientele in the tropics did not.

The lectures given at the LSE's rather cramped classrooms in central London, not far from the Royal Shakespeare Company's Strand Theatre, were certainly taken to heart, as many of the colonial students went on to lead successful campaigns for independence.

Even those foreign students who were less flamboyant in their application of LSE principles, have been noted for their adherence to an almost mystical LSE style. This style has never been defined, but its subtle insinuations have often been warned against. For example, a few years ago Daniel Moynihan wrote that the United States should insist that its own view of world problems be accepted. We must not, he insisted, just give in to the attitudes promulgated by such institutions as the LSE.

Mr. Moynihan's article was well received, and helped gain him appointment as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Most readers did not realize just how accurate Mr. Moynihan's warning against the LSE had been, for following a basic rule of political rhetoric, he had neglected to mention that his own Ph.D. had been earned at the LSE.

Faulty Labeling

The School has often had a problem with faulty labelling. Although founded by members of the Fabian socialist group that included at various times H.G. Wells and George Bernard Shaw, its faculty has never been all of a kind. In 1945, when Britain's new postwar Labor government was being installed, noted LSE professor Harold Laski was waxing rhapsodic in his regular lunchtime lectures on the benefits Labor would bring to Britain. But at the same time, noted LSE professor, Frederich Hayek, had only recently finished writing "The Road to Serfdom," dedicated to socialists of all countries, in which he warned against the evils any Labor government would inevitably bring.

Such oppositions within the school continue today. The philosophy department is dominated by the thought of Karl Popper, while the law department is known for its rather left-of-center views. But on the whole, the faculty is tilted to the right, while the students are more keen on the left. Is this a good thing?

"This split between the faculty and students certainly has its effects," Dr. Dahrendorf commented. "I believe that students might actually learn better this way. The reason is that by disagreeing with their professors, they have an independent yardstick by which to evaluate what it is they are hearing. A number of other institutions have great problems in finding an outside standard to judge where they are going."

Although the students might stand somewhat to the left politically, they by no means form a homogeneous society. With a third of the school's students drawn from overseas, students from Greece and Turkey, Egypt and Iran, invariably end up meeting in lectures, music listening rooms, and even in the snack shop. Such meetings are usually models of polite discourse on studies, the theater, apartments, and anything but politics back home. Although the school motto is "find out the causes of things," even noble imperatives can have their practical limits. But this, to some, is no reason for despair.

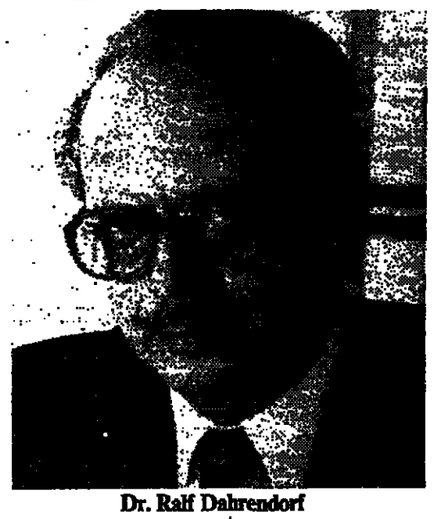
"Despite the difficulties faced by international education," Dr. Dahrendorf pointed out, "it is still important to be exposed to the view other cultures take of the world. This is a necessity, as undoubtedly the international quality of political and economic life will continue."

As a one time commissioner of the European Community, Dr. Dahrendorf believes strongly in this point. But as a long-time observer of the British political scene, he is more than aware than not everyone in London agrees with him.

"The problem we face is that the present government's policy is contributing to what I would call a Little Englandism. No country proud of its international stature would act like this," he said. "It's paralleled in Mrs. Thatcher's disagreements with the Common Market, where there is an increasing feeling of pride in being independent in areas where, of course, only cooperation can lead to true development."

"Mrs. Thatcher stands for less government, but her only action along this line has been to reduce certain expenditures. She is very much increasing government involvement — government interference — in areas previously left free. For example, the LSE is being given suggestions about the total number of students it should have, and about the national composition of the student body. This we do not like."

The chief power the government has over school policy is through the setting of fees. The present government is planning to charge foreign students at the LSE a fee of over £3,000 pounds, which is seen as a not very subtle way of reducing their numbers. Dr. Dahrendorf is trying to get around this by a two-fold policy of taking a £1,000 loss on each foreign student, and encouraging private donators to establish fellowships for overseas students.



Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf

"I believe," Dr. Dahrendorf said, with irony, "that Mrs. Thatcher's believes she will ultimately roll back the state, but that first, for an interim period, it will be necessary to take a number of highly intrusive decisions. One can doubt whether this will be just for an interim period. It reminds me rather of Lenin's dictatorship of the proletariat, which stayed, and never went away." Perhaps Dr. Dahrendorf could take heart by the fact that Lenin never had to tangle with the LSE.

Male Bastion No Longer Exists

Coeducation Conquers Oxford

By William Borders

OXFORD, England (NYT) — A hundred years ago, John Ruskin dismissed the idea of letting women into his art lectures at Oxford University because he would be talking about "angles, degrees of color-prisms and other such things of no use to the female mind, and they would occupy the seats in mere disappointed puzzlement."

A few decades later, when Harold Macmillan was a student, women occasionally showed up at lectures, but only, he recalls, when "escorted by a chaperone or duenna."

"For practical purposes," he said, "they did not exist."

But this year, as suddenly and decisively as the crash of one of its centuries-old oak gates, Oxford University has become almost completely coeducational.

Young women with bookbags and bicycles and jeans are everywhere in what was a venerable male bastion, bringing to Oxford one of the most profound social changes since the 12th century, when a handful of scholars and masters first gathered to exchange ideas.

Formerly Segregated

The university has had a small number of women undergraduates since the late 19th century. Among its graduates are Mary Renault, Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But they were always confined to one of a few all-female colleges, away from the center of the university proper, which remained, as former Prime Minister Macmillan put it, "an entirely masculine, almost monastic society."

In the last decade, coeducation has been creeping into Britain at every level. Three-fourths of the high schools are coeducational, compared with 55 percent in the late 1960s. Even one-third of the so-called public schools, the exclusive private preparatory schools, have become coeducational in the last few years.

At Oxford, where the 28 undergraduate colleges have substantial autonomy, 17 decided to begin accepting members of both sexes last fall, a practice that five others had begun the last few years. This year's freshman class is 36 percent female, and the Oxford Union, whose political debates Mrs. Thatcher had to watch from the gallery in her undergraduate days, because her sex denied her membership, is nearly half female.

With further coeducation planned for coming academic terms, the only all-male college at Oxford after next fall will be the 650-year-old Oriel, which counts Sir Walter Raleigh and Cecil Rhodes among its alumni.

"We didn't really plan to be a hold-out, but there was such a rush of decisions in the other colleges," said J.H. Sanders, vice provost of Oriel, in the kind of room in which Oxford abounds — a study with red velvet curtains and worn leather chairs, the only other sound being the ticking of a clock on the mantelpiece. "Now that we find ourselves as the only place left without women, it seems worthwhile to remain that way for a while to see what happens in the other colleges."

Mixed Results

What is happening in Oxford's other colleges is mixed. In the dark, comfortable bar of the majestic Christ Church College, which has educated 13 British prime ministers, a third-year student wearing an academic gown, which is still required for dinner, said, "One hates to see a place like this changing its fine old traditions just for the sake of being 'with it.'"

But a freshman woman throwing darts and drinking beer with her classmates in the recreation room of Balliol College said: "This is the way it is in the real world. Why not at Oxford?"

Though there has been no comprehensive poll, it is widely believed that male undergraduates generally prefer coeducation, and much of the opposition comes from the faculty. (The same is said of Cambridge University, which is also moving toward full coeducation, though not so rapidly.)

One of the strongest voices against the trend belongs to John Lucas, a philosophy don who led the unsuccessful fight when the Merton College faculty voted to accept women.

"Almost every society has had some social segregation between young unmarried people of the opposite sex," Mr. Lucas says. He said he was worried about intimate male-female relationships at a stage of life "when one is constantly trying on new personalities and having new ideas, when people need to be uncommitted and relationships should not be exclusive."

Although Oxford's new women undergraduates are officially welcome, they say there are many signs of bias. For example, women at several colleges reported that though they were given adequate bathing facilities, they were denied access to the showers because as one dean explained, "Ladies do not take showers."

At New College, which was founded in 1379 and is therefore newer than several of the others, the women find their names and room assignments on a "room list for gentlemen residing in the college."

'Gastarbeiter' Children Crowd German Schools

By Herb Altschull

DUISBURG, West Germany (NYT) — Pause at one of the cobblestoned playgrounds for elementary-school children here, and it will not be easy to locate blue-eyed, yellow-haired boys and girls. Instead, you find dark-eyed, olive-skinned youngsters, looking a bit lost and speaking in languages that sound nothing like German.

These are Turkish, Greek, Serbian or Portuguese children. Their parents came as invited *gastarbeiter* — "guest workers," the polite expression for foreign laborers — and stayed on.

The children of the gastarbeiter make up 60 to 70 percent of the elementary-school population of this city of 600,000 at the confluence of the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers. They are causing immense problems for the school authorities in scores of West German cities.

Nearly 75 percent of the foreign children in Duisburg are unable to speak German fluently and have almost no chance of getting a decent job after completing school.

"It isn't that people don't care, it's that people don't care enough," said Barbara von Sell, vice chairman of the Working Committee for Foreign Children, a Cologne group.

The Germans, who take pride in being quiet, clean, Christian and law-abiding, find it almost impossible to accept people they view as noisy, dirty, Moslem and law-breaking. The Turks find West Germany and its customs bewildering and unfriendly.

How do the gastarbeiter feel about it? "I don't want my son to forget the Koran," a Turkish father said. "Our daughters belong at home," said another, "not in a Germanified school with girls and boys in the same classroom."

"In Moslem lands," Mrs. von Sell explained, "there is no coeducation. Many Turkish parents fear their daughters will become so Westernized they will cease to be real Turks."

Greek families also seem to fear becoming Germanized, though they are not troubled by religious differences. The children of Serbian, Portuguese and Italian workers appear to assimilate more easily. But all parents seem to worry about loss of their authority.

Groups such as the Cologne committee can "at best only ease the problems of foreign children," said Sigrid Laita-Johring, who recently made a study of the plight of the foreign children for a federal agency, Internationes.

In their book "On Integrating the Foreigner in Germany," Angelika Langenohl-Weyer and Renate Wennekes urged an overhaul of the schools, including "separate requirements for foreign and German children." And in March a special committee on school law of the German Bar Association recommended revising the German system to provide greater freedom of action for teachers.

Federal authorities who issued sweeping invitations to foreign workers during the postwar labor shortages did not dream the workers would stay. The theory was that men would come to work in the mines and the mills, and would send their earnings home until they had gained sufficient income to go home themselves.

Instead, the workers, at least a third of whom came from the impoverished cities and towns of Turkey, brought their families with them and crowded into the central areas of major cities.

At one time, Duisburg school authorities produced a busing plan and attempted to fix the total of foreign students at 20 percent in any school.

Later, they considered a program adopted in Bavaria, in which all foreigners were sent home after 10 years, but decided the position taken by the conservative Bavarians was inappropriate in the Socialist-dominated industrial Ruhr Valley.

All integration efforts have failed, and the authorities estimate that no more than 35 percent of all foreign students go beyond the sixth grade. Only a handful of those then make it into the gymnasiums, the university preparatory schools.

If the trend continues, by 1985 nearly 10 percent of all children in West German schools will be of foreign parentage, and many more of school age will have dropped out.

Teen-Ager's Sentimental Odysse[y] Mar[ch]

By Alan Levy

VIENNA (IHT) — This is an interim report on an odyssey that took my teen-age daughter 1,020 miles across Europe last summer by herself and then, with me this winter, another 1,675 miles on a father-and-daughter trip together: A sentimental journey that was also a fond farewell to Monica's childhood at home.

Just about one-third of the 2,695 railroad miles Monica logged were spent criss-crossing France. And all of those miles were expended in a quest to stake out nine to 15 square yards of French real estate — which we don't have yet.

Monica Levy, U.S. citizen born in Manhattan in late 1963, is entirely an educational product of the French system. She started kindergarten at the French cultural institute in Soviet-occupied Prague in September, 1968, and transferred to Vienna's Lycee Francais when we were booted out of Czechoslovakia three years later.

Monica, who is fluently bilingual, will graduate from her lycee next month if she passes her baccalaureat exams.

Free Tuition

She has always assumed — and therefore so have we — that she would take her higher education in France. At first, we heard only good news about this prospect. Once Monica passes her Bac and is accepted by a university in France, tuition is free — with registration and incidental fees amounting to barely $50 a year.

She wants to major in math, so her first two university years would be spent pursuing her DEUG (Diplome d'etudes universitaires generales) in applied mathematics and social sciences — a two-year semi-liberal arts program including at least 900 class hours apportioned thus: 40 percent required math, statistics, and computer-science courses; 25 percent required courses in geography, history or psychology-sociology-linguistics or economics; 5 percent foreign-language requirement, with the remaining 30 percent divided between courses chosen by the specific university and electives selected by Monica.

DEUG in hand, she would then move on to another two years of intensive training in a chosen specialty and would then be awarded her *maitrise*, qualifying her to enter the professional world or go on to doctoral study.

The only rub — we started hearing last year — was finding housing. But we could not pin down the bad news enough to work on improving it. No matter how helpful the folk at the French consulate and cultural services here were, it was virtually impossible to find out, let alone initiate, anything in Austria regarding housing for an American from Vienna until she is finally accepted by a French university sometime this summer.

During a U.S. home leave last summer, however, a couple of visits to the French cultural services in Washington and New York led to friendly question-and-answer chats at both places, plus an hour-long interview with an educational adviser who recommended certain faculties at the universities of Strasbourg, Grenoble, Nancy, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyon, and Paris for Monica's mathematical needs. Difficult details which couldn't be handled on the spot were coped with in a handwritten letter that followed us from Washington to Austria.

As for Grenoble, it was truly the great unk[nown] unvisited by Monica, her letter unanswered, which made Grenoble the first destination of four-day mission.

At the Grenoble office of Crous, the region dent welcome and welfare service that administ dent dormitories and restaurants, a girl greeted "You didn't an get answer, did you?" Her q was purely rhetorical, for she went on to say th body gets an answer because we get too many ies."

Futuristic Campus

Then she handed us an undated form letter e ing that there was no possibility of university for freshmen and listing nine foyers averaging the price of a Cite Universitaire.

We visited two foyers in Grenoble. One stood dividing line between Grenoble's latin quarter casbah, in a cloister opposite an asile des cloch *rather Dickensian directrice* showed us through rooms without knocking, commented on the pants' neatness as though they weren't there, an once addressed Monica, just me.

The other, run by ALEJT, the nonprofit a association for the lodging of students and workers, was right on Grenoble's futuristic su campus. It is a 15-story slab affording separ equal facilities of 12 square metres (144 squar apiece to 420 students).

Although a woman had discouraged us wh phoned from the station, the kindly grandfath showed us around Alejt told us when and how whom to apply, regardless of what the formal tions said. The most tangible and perhaps valu suit of our odyssey is a page of smilingly acquir carefully cherished names and addresses to w will write at appropriate times and follow up w sonal "Did you get it?" and "How are we phone calls.

Aboard the Mozart express back to Vienna, and I compared notes: I would prefer to ent daughter to the more promising residential pr and continuity that Strasbourg's half-timbered ity represents. But I am not Monica, whose now set on space-ship Grenoble, so I elected the wisdom of the young.

Thus, the other day, at the French cultural in Vienna, I filed Monica's application (dossie inscription No. 0043981) to attend a French u next fall. With it went a self-addressed enve international reply coupons, photocopies of last two trimesters' grades at the lycee, her birt cate with the raised seal of the New York Cit of Health plus an official French translation word of that document certified as correct by the Austrian Ministry of Justice who knows English nor French.

For all its bureaucracy and inability to an mail, the French university system is stream one respect: Monica had to file only one app on which she was asked to list three univer order of preference. Here, too, a surprise awa She filled in the blanks with: 1. Grenoble, bourg, and 3. Clermont-Ferrand, where we been. Clermont-Ferrand? "Well, it was alway mended for math," said Monica, asserting pendence. And, besides, how can one be a ma cian without an unknown quantity?

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

1. I wonder if they can speak English?
2. I wonder what this word means in the contract?
3. I wonder if I'll be able to answer their questions?
4. I wonder what they think of my offer?
5. I wonder if I have offended them?
6. I wonder how to ask this question so they'll understand it?
7. I wonder if I could have closed the deal if I had a better command of their language?

You can eliminate the "wonder" of foreign business dealings and greatly increase your effectiveness by speaking the local language. Sure you can buy around the world using English, but to sell confidently requires a command of native languages.
At Berlitz, you can learn a new language in just a few short weeks. We custom design a language program for your specific needs. You learn by speaking and thinking in your new language... at your own desired pace. Join the thousands of Berlitz graduates who have increased their effectiveness in foreign business by speaking the local language.
It's no wonder the nation's top corporations have come to Berlitz for their language needs. Call today for more information.

BERLITZ®
Since 1878
Call For A
No Obligation Appointment

Berlin: 21.32.082 - Düsseldorf: 37.60.66 - Frankfurt: 28.11.79 - Hamburg: 32.70.24
Munich: 26.80.37 - Vienna: 52.82.86 - Zürich: 47.13.07 - Brussels: 219.02.74 - Genève: 21.52.83
Cannes: 39.26.86 - Lyon: 28.60.24 - Paris: 261.64.34 - Madrid: 241.61.04 - Barcelone: 215.01.00
Palma de Majorca: 21.41.67 - Stockholm: 32.27.13 - Copenhagen: 12.25.46 - Rotterdam: 11.18.10
London: 486.1931 - Birmingham: 643.4334 - Edinburgh: 226.7198
Manchester: 228.3607 - Leeds: 355.36 and 58 other centers in Europe.

EN — Langues vivantes
ECOLE NICKERSON
Since 1962
French, German, English, Arabic, Spanish, Italian.
SPOT LIGHT
Intensive French summer courses for groups
- (max. 5) 3 hours conversation daily + language lab.
- Beginners. Intermediate.
- 2-3-4-week courses starting July 3rd and August 4th.
- Group tuition (tax included): 2 weeks: F. 1,990; 3 weeks: F. 2,990; 4 weeks: F. 3,990;
- Enrollment before June 15.

Also private lessons.
Exclusive Heuristic Method
Please contact Michèle AUGER.
ECOLE NICKERSON
3 Ave. du Prés.-Wilson, 75116 Paris - Tel.: 723.36.03
Member of the American Chamber of Commerce in France
Member of the British Chamber of Commerce in France

Learn German. Meet Germany.
A German language course at a Goethe-Institut in the Federal Republic of Germany offers you:
—the acquisition of spoken German within a few weeks;
—modern teaching methods with a media-based teaching approach;
—a framework of general information about the country and social activities.

Learning German
Standard courses (40 days)
Refresher courses (20 days)
Intensive individual courses (upon request)
Special courses (upon request)

Getting to know Germany
Excursions
Programme of general information
Social activities

Accommodation
According to your booking
Student hostels
German families

Board
Can be arranged upon request

Minimum age
18 years

For detailed information please apply to:
Goethe-Institut, POB 201009, D–8000 München 2, Tel. 089/5999200

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE
101 Boulevard Raspail (6e). Tel.: 544.38.28.
The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners
Practical school of French language - Lectures - Language laboratory - Private lessons - Courses on all levels, all year round, including Easter and Summer courses - Cinema - Phonetics laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diploma of Commercial Translator in French.
BAR — RESTAURANT — LIST OF HOTELS ON REQUEST.

UNILANGUES
20 Bd Poissonnière, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: 523 34 98.
French, English, German, Arabic, Italian etc... Key Words-System.
New activities:
INTENSIVE COURSE. (Summer)
CONVERSATION GROUPS.
CHILDREN CLASS. Translations.

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?
You can, through the "TOTAL APPROACH" to French, a unique 4-week program on the Riviera
COMPLETE ALL-DAY IMMERSION, ONLY IN FRENCH: Daily 8:30-17:00. With 2 meals, in small groups. Audio-visual Classes. Language Lab. Practice Sessions. Discussion-Lunch, Excursion. Lodging in private apartments included.
For beginners, intermediate or advanced. All ages.
Next available 4-week immersion course starts August 4, Sept. 1 and all year.
Over 10 years' experience in the teaching of French to adults.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - E-7
23 Av. Général-Leclerc, 06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel.: (93)80.86.61.

REALISTICALLY
Learn French, French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural Burgundy. Small groups, adults only.
For information: "YETABO," Pailly, 89140 Pont-sur-Yonne, France.

LEARN FRENCH
In quiet, peaceful and luxurious surroundings, on the outskirts of Monte Carlo.
Non-profit establishment with 25 years experience. Participate in elementary conversation after 8 weeks. Understand and speak everyday French fluently after 12 weeks. Courses begin the first Monday of each month.
since 1952
English brochure: CENTRE MEDITERRANEEN D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES
06320 Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 78 21 59.

SPEAK FRENCH IN 4 TO 8 WEEKS
INTENSE ALL-DAY ASSIMILATION
Full price includes Private room & bath in Modern Villa. Fine cuisine. 3 meals. Private lessons by former Head of French language school in USA & tours of Perigord's prehistoric, feudal touristic sites, adults only.
Moderator BERBI, 19130-OBJAT (France). Tel.: (33) 250192.

LANGUEUROP
INTENSIVE FRENCH IN NICE
All levels, all ages. Open year round. 15 or 30 hour courses weekly. Small groups. Boarding facilities in hotel, family, boarding school and summer residences.
LANGUEUROP, 30, rue de France, 06000 Nice. Tel. (93) 88.51.47.

Learn FRENCH Fast
1. Private lessons and small group courses.
2. Socio-Economic Seminars for Managers.
3. Intensive weekday and weekend courses.
4. Also Easter and Summer sessions for adolescents.
Château CERAN
Nivezé - B-4920 SPA (Belgium)
Tel.: 087/77.38.18 - Telex: ceran 49880

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE
Palazzo Lanfredini, Lungarno Guicciardini 9, FLORENCE. Tel.: 284.031/32.
Learn Italian quickly and well at the British Institute of Florence.
PROGRAMME FOR 1980
May 27 - June 20; July 8 - Aug. 1; Aug. 5 - Aug. 29; Sept. 2 - Sept. 26; Sept. 30 - Dec. 19;
Sept. 30 - Nov. 28; Sept. 30 - Nov. 7; Sept. 30 - Oct. 24; Nov. 4 - Nov. 28;
Also INTENSIVE COURSES, 20 hours tuition a week.
May 27 - June 20; July 8 - Aug. 1; Aug. 5 - Aug. 29; Sept. 2 - Sept. 26;
Sept. 30 - Oct. 24; Nov. 4 - Nov. 28; Dec. 1 - Dec. 19.

CADEL GENEVE
FRENCH
AUDIO-VISUAL SUPER-INTENSIVE COURSES FOR ADULTS
- 3-week all day immersion courses (130 lessons) every month in Geneva
- 4 levels - small groups
- 3-week seminar at Montana-Crans

August 23 to September 12, 1980 (in a first-class hotel)
Cadel 136 ch. de la Montagne CH 1224 Geneve tel. 022 48 85 24 or 48 44 45

Wittenberg College
German for international businessmen & intensive German courses for students on all levels.
Write to:
WITTENBERG COLLEGE,
Oststr. 51, 4000 - Düsseldorf.
Tel.: (0) 211-357503,
West Germany.

LEARN GERMAN IN GERMANY
Vacation courses. Intensive Combined language and sport Intensive one-to-one courses a groups (up to 6 students). H (without course). All levels. Small classes. Accomodation families or residential. Le excursion programs.
COURSE CENTERS: In Dusse Augsburg (all year round — types). Also Heidelberg, Stutt Tuebingen for summer vacatio tensive courses.
COURSE ORGANIZER: Europ club is well-known in the Federa lic and has run courses in Ge foreigners for 20 years.
Please write for prospect.
Sprach-Spezialist
Am Neckartor 22,
D-7 Stuttgart 1, Germa
Tel.: (07 11) 26 75 5

WHICH IS THE BEST (AND FASTEST WAY) to learn A LANGUAGE?
- Living in a small town where nobody speaks your native tongue.
- With a family.
- Taking small class intensive courses (6 hours a day) and thus getting round the clock exposure to the language and culture.

- Spring, Summer and Fall sessions at Lisieux, Normandy (for English speaking people).
- Bilingual Summer School at seaside resort of Deauville (French and N. Americans - secondary level).
- Summer School at Boulder, Colorado (for Europeans).

For info, call (31) 31 22 01 or write
French American Study Center
Manoir de Fauguernon, BP 176, 14104 Lisieux.

LEARN GERMAN IN THE TYROL
2 and 4 weeks intensive courses starting every month. Small classes. All levels - weekly excursions.
NEW: Summer camp for children.
Sprachschule Westendorf
6363 Westendorf/Tyrol, Austria.
Tel.: 05334/6389.



John F. Kennedy
International Primary School
Saanen Gstaad
A unique English-language school for boys and girls 6-13 years. Modern - international approach, individual instruction, family atmosphere.
Swiss Alps setting. French, skiing, sports, excursions.
Write: William LOVELL, Director.
3792 Saanen Gstaad, Switzerland. Telephone: (030) 4.13.72.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES
LEARN FRENCH — Intensive audio-visual and conversation courses. Groups/individual tuition.
LEARN ENGLISH — Residential and non-residential courses at all levels. Open all year.
LEARN GERMAN — Come for a day, a week, a month — please yourself. Evening and week-end courses too.
LEARN DUTCH — Courses for adults and children in beautiful village surroundings.
Contact Mr. Georges Peter
INSTITUT PRO LINGUIS
B-6719 Thiaumont (Near ARLON)
BELGIUM. Tel.: 063/21 45 82.

ECOLE DES
1603 GRANDVAUX, SWITZ
PROBLEMS WITH ENGLISH
Call Kate Ellis at 021/9
the English Language S
Reasonable fees, flexible pro
outstanding results, all le

STUDY GERMAN IN AUSTRIA
University of Vienna
German Language Courses for foreigners from July 7 to September 20, 1980, for beginners, advanced and very advanced students. No proof of previous study required. Excursions and group activities. Fees for 4 weeks AS 1,800. Inclusive charge for language course and single room for 4 weeks AS 5,130. Detailed program from:
Wiener Internationale Hochschulkurse
A-1010 Wien, Universität.

INTERNATIONAL GERMAN SUMMER COURSES
for foreigners (all levels)
from June to September.
SPRACHSCHULE LERCH
Kapuzinergasse 10, A-6020
Innsbruck. Tel.: 28.9.57.

DIAVOX MODERN INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES
19 Ave. de Beaulieu, 1007 Lausanne/Switzerland.
Tel.: (021) 37 68 15.
FRENCH GERMAN ENGLISH
Intensive courses for adults, 4 to 11 weeks.
Small groups. Private crash-courses.
Objective: Fluent oral and written communication.

The specialized school for German in Switzerland
Programs for adults and for children and adolescents, recognized by the educational department.
oekos
Tel. 01/252 48 35 in Oerlikon (Zürich, Switz.) 8051 Zürich

هكذا من الأصل

International Forum Assists Many Schools

By Vicky Elliott

LONDON (IHT) — What has the American School of Buda- in common with the Institution teau Mont-Choisi? The first is a school founded in 1973 that for 45 children under 14, and second a boarding school near saanne, Switzerland, that has run by the same family for 50 s, for 125 girls aged 12 through

that the two have in common is both, and 113 other schools ally heterogeneous in character, members of the European ncil of International Schools IS), a London-based organiza- that acts as a forum for a wide ge of independent schools ughout Europe and beyond. link between all of them is the that each offers a curriculum erent from the state system of host country, and that, with a exceptions, the language of in- ction is English.

ounded in 1965, the organiza- moved its headquarters from saanne to London in 1974. To- according to its executive sec- ary, William Mattern, himself a mer headmaster, ECIS groups ether schools in almost every untry in Europe but Albania.

Associate membership is ferred on extra-European insti- sions in countries as far-flung as ngladesh and Saudi Arabia. CIS also aids its annual crop of 00 graduates by putting them in ntact with 138 associate member leges, mainly in the United tes.

Directory, Newsletter

The four-member staff, working a small office in suburban Surbi- puts out an annual directory lists details of all ECIS mem- — an ideal handbook for the M parent subject to unpredicta- foreign assignments — and a wsletter, It also acts to a limited ent as a placement agency, both ad-hunting and putting teachers th itchy feet (and the right experi- ce) in contact with prospective ployers.

Special evaluation and accredita- n, carried out by teams of volun- rs drawn from the senior staff of iliated schools, give a school offi- l ECIS endorsement.

But perhaps the most useful function of ECIS, from the point of view of the individual teacher, is to organize annual meetings throughout Europe. The last general meeting, held in London last November, attracted an unprecedented 1,400 participants. As well as meetings, lectures and visits, it offered an exhibition put on by ECIS' supporting members — including publishers from both sides of the Atlantic, and a range of suppliers of educational equipment.

These conferences are welcomed by teachers who, living in foreign cities and pursuing their own brand of international education, might otherwise feel they were operating in something of a vacuum. "It's a good chance to meet other teachers and to exchange ideas," said Steven Shirk, a psychologist at the American College of Paris, who attended the London meeting last year. "We can feel cut off from the mainstream of English-language education, and the meetings tend to show that we feel more isolated than we actually are."

ECIS airs new trends in education, though it hasn't the budget to initiate them itself. (It lives off subscriptions from its members and the income from its publications.) It has, for example, been active in promoting the International Baccalaureate. "The I.B.'s portability as a credential," said Mr. Mattern, "has been a significant factor in the development of the international dimension of the schools."

Mr. Mattern has a good sense of how the international schools have evolved over the past 20 years. The trend today, he said, is toward an identifiable "international school" and a leveling of the distinctions between schools that, historically, were cast in very different molds.

He compared the Frankfurt International School, set up largely for the children of resident Americans 19 years ago, with the Internationale Schule E.V. in Hamburg, started as a British Forces school after the war.

The substance of what is taught in both schools is growing gradually more similar. "You would be hard put to it today," said Mr. Mattern, "to identify either school straight off as British or American."

But in some cases, this "international dimension" is a liability. By their very nature, schools affiliated to the ECIS are vulnerable to the vagaries of international economics. Swiss boarding schools, for example, have been the casualties of unfavorable exchange rates. Their fees, said Mr. Mattern, "have become difficult to swallow unless you have a backyard oil well," and the resulting reduction in their clientele has forced many to close.

The falling dollar has chased many Americans out of Europe, and laws obliging U.S. citizens overseas to pay taxes at home have not helped. Not only are there now fewer English-speaking parents working abroad, but thanks to protectionist legislation, as in Switzerland, teachers have trouble obtaining work permits.

The development is perceptible throughout Europe. "The multinationals today employ more locals than they did in the past," Mr. Mattern said. "Lever Bros. in Brussels, for example, will now hire Belgians where it used to bring in English speakers from outside."

Japanese Joining

Taking up some of the school places left by the Americans, have been the Japanese. Where numbers warrant it, they set up their own schools, but in some cities, Japanese parents send their children to the existing English-speaking schools. In the international schools of Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Hamburg, the well-disciplined Japanese contingent (teachers are often pleased to have them) runs as high as 15 percent of enrollment.

Schools Vulnerable

Many international schools today are offshoots of the oil business — and not only those in the Middle East. The American School in Stavanger, Norway, for example, now boasts as many as 54 teachers for 560 pupils from kindergarten to 12th grade. But within 15 or 20 years, when the North Sea oil wells begin to be exhausted, there may be no need for the school at all.

In locations like Eastern Europe, numbers are sensitive to the political climate. In Tehran, of seven ECIS associate member schools, six were forced to shut soon after the revolution. The beleaguered Community School, still in operation under the revolutionary government, caters exclusively to Iranians — but its future remains in the balance.

Schools spring up like mushrooms, for they follow demographic trends and all those parents who, as Mr. Mattern puts it, "come from a variety of places and go on to a great many others." But the demand for international education, following in the tradition of the renaissance "complete man" will not disappear overnight.

Gibraltar Could Be Site Of Bilingual University

SAN ROQUE, Spain (IHT) — The Spanish Foreign Minister, Marcelino Oreja, recently discussed with authorities here the prospect of establishing a bilingual university close to Gibraltar which would be open to residents of the rock as well as Spaniards.

According to published reports, contacts have already been established with Keel University in Britain to work out the matter of accreditation for the new institution, which will be tangible evidence of Spain's new "soft line" on Gibraltar.

The institution is conceived as a point of contact between Gibraltarians and Spaniards, which would offer the youth of the crown colony the opportunity of getting a British-type education without going to the British Isles. Details regarding curriculum and titles which the university might confer are still to be worked out.

Instruction at the university, according to present plans, would be in both English and Spanish, and the faculty would likewise include both Spanish and British scholars. No date has apparently been set for putting the proposal into practice, but in any case no firm decision on the matter is likely until after the promised reopening of the border between Spain and Gibraltar and after the start of negotiations between Britain and Spain on the future of the territory.

Beirut Institution Recovers From Civil War

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT (NYT) — The American University of Beirut, founded as a Protestant missionary institution and chartered by the New York State Board of Regents, is in the midst of a remarkable recovery from the impact of the Lebanese civil war. While the university's problems, especially financial, are by no means over, the 114-year-old institution retains its standing as one of the most modern and sophisticated centers of higher learning in the Middle East.

Only five years ago, the university was plagued by politics on campus, budget deficits and the civil war. But the school, which has graduated thousands of doctors, engineers, nurses, educators and top government leaders, appears to have survived.

Dubbed "Guerrilla U" during the civil war because it was under the protection of the main Palestinian commando group, El-Fatah, the school, almost half of whose students are Moslem, is again a major outlet for Western orientation and a showcase for American-style education — while not forgetting its Middle East surroundings. It now looks for aid from the Arab countries and in return is offering its long experience in technological matters, badly needed in the area.

In 1975, the school began doing consultations for governments and private businesses, especially in the Gulf area. University President Harold Hoelscher has toured the Arab states promoting the school, saying, "Give us the funds we require and we will give you highly educated men needed for Arab development."

Money No Problem

Mr. Hoelscher, formerly the director of the Institute of Technology at the University of Pittsburgh, came to the American University in August, 1977. He soon decided that the university, which had been helped during the war by an $8-million, low-interest loan from the Lebanese government, would no longer be run on loans. "Our problem is not money, but how to use it," he told the administration.

Asked in an interview in a campus magazine why he thought Arabs should support a foreign institution, Mr. Hoelscher replied: "Firstly, AUB is not a foreign university, not in any sense at all. It is clearly not a foreigner. Its faculty are more than 70 percent from this world region. Its programs are focused on the problems of the Middle East and the Arab world. It currently works collaboratively with agencies in a dozen of the Arab states throughout the region on problems of importance to the development of those states. This is not the record of a foreigner."

The majority of the non-American faculty members received their education in the United States and use American educational technology. The liberal-arts curriculum is similar to that in the United States and the orientation is similar to that of American universities. The overwhelming majority of the students, professors and teachers are Lebanese. More Arabic than English is heard on campus.

The university, a private institution, occupies 73 acres of prime real estate overlooking the Mediterranean in predominantly Moslem West Beirut, where the Egyptian-financed Beirut Arab University also is located. With schools of arts and sciences, medicine, engineering and architecture, agriculture and health sciences, the American University grants degrees under the authority of the New York State Board of Regents. A modern hospital with 420 beds is adjacent to the campus. Of this year's 4,102 students, 47 percent are Moslem. The overall total, though 700 fewer than before the Lebanese civil war, is 1,000 more than during the war.

Lebanese Help

Seventeen of the 25 members of the trustees and most of the school's top administrators are American. School officials repeatedly point out, however, that when the university experienced its worst financial difficulty, a loan from the Lebanese government, and not the United States or any other outside source, bailed it out.

While some students complain that the standard of education has dropped since the civil war because of the departure of many professors, others believe the standard is still the highest in the region. Many students from high schools in Lebanon and other Arab countries have been refused admission because their educational level was not considered high enough.

A Lebanese physics major said, "What is helpful about the university is that I can enroll in any university in the United States for my postgraduate courses."

"A degree from this school is competitive when I seek a job after graduation," an economics student said. A third-year medical student said that he could practice medicine and become a general practitioner after graduation even if he did not go abroad for specialization.

A 20-year-old Lebanese-American student, who was born in Lebanon, said: "AUB is ideal. I can stay in Lebanon and have an American education at the same time."

The university has managed to avoid falling under the influence of any government, including that of the United States, despite American aid.

Last year, 12 percent of the school's budget of $36 million came from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Grants and gifts, some from Arab graduates, accounted for a large portion of the budget, and tuition provided 26 percent more. In 1973 an offer of $10 million from Libya — if the school became an Arab nationalist institution — was turned down.

There has been a sharp decline in American willingness to contribute to the school in recent years. Observers attribute this to the belief that the university, being in an Arab country, should profit from the great Arab wealth, as well as to an impression that the school has become a center of Arab radicalism.

Famous Graduates

Among its graduates are George Habash, the general secretary of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and his former colleague, the late Wadie Haddad. Haddad was known as the mastermind of terrorist operations abroad, especially aircraft-hijacking. Fadil-rahim Mumend, the minister of agrarian reforms in the Soviet-backed Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, is also a graduate of the school.

Nineteen of the people who signed the United Nations Charter in San Francisco in 1945 were also graduates, including Lebanon's former foreign minister, Charles Malik, now a member of the country's main Christian rightist alliance. Salim al-Hoss and Mudar Badran, premiers of Lebanon and Jordan, respectively, are two other graduates.

The American University's first president, the Rev. Daniel Bliss, a Presbyterian missionary, composed the institution's motto: "That they may have life and have it more abundantly." In his inauguration speech the Rev. Bliss said, "This college is for all conditions and classes of men without regard to color, nationality, race or religion."

Though the war inflicted little damage to the campus, it did not spare the school altogether. In 1976, two of its deans were shot to death by a student. "It was regarded as an isolated case unrelated to the civil strife," said the school's public-relations director, Radwan Mawlawi. "We were not a target because we were respected by both sides."

"Students have cooled off politically," said the university's vice president, Samir Thabet. "They are more interested now in their studies and less in political issues."

IMEDE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
LAUSANNE
SWITZERLAND

IMEDE, a pioneer in the field of executive training in Europe since 1957 has earned an international reputation as a leader in the management education field with three major regular programs designed for executives at different stages of their careers:

- **The IMEDE MBA Degree Program** for recent university graduates with limited business experience but considerable promise.
- **The Program for Executive Development (PED),** offered twice a year, for middle managers on their way to top-echelon responsibilities.
- **The Seminar for Senior Executives (SSE),** offered twice early every summer for experienced executives in the upper levels of management.

and by various specialized courses and seminars.

Please address all inquiries to
IMEDE
Information Service
P.O. Box 1059/E
CH-1001 Lausanne
Telephone 021/26 7112
Telex 25 871

Learn a language: live a language.

English in: Bournemouth, London, Torquay, Oxford, Leeds, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Dublin, Brighton, Cambridge, New York.
French in: Lausanne, Paris, Neuchâtel, Cap d'Ail, Amboise.
Italian in: Florence.
Spanish in: Barcelona, Madrid.
German in: Zurich, Cologne.
Please ask for our detailed prospectus.
A non-profitmaking Swiss organisation.
EUROCENTRES
EUROCENTRES FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN LANGUAGE AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRES
EUROCENTRE LEE GREEN
21B Meadowcourt Road
GB-London SE3 9EU
Telephone: 01/318-5633, Telex: 8954897

5 WAYS TO STUDY ENGLISH IN THE U.S.A.
ELS Language Centers

1. INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH STUDY YOUTH CAMP — Florida (Ages 10-16)
• July 5 - August 1
• July 5 - August 8
• July 26 - August 23
☐ Intensive English study in morning. ☐ Ceramics, tennis, swimming in afternoon. ☐ Excursions to Disneyworld, Cypress Gardens, Sea World, Busch Gardens, shopping, Gulf Beach. ☐ Live-in adult supervision. ☐ Cost: $1,000 to $1,250 including double occupancy room and board.
2. ENGLISH STUDY VACATION Berkeley, California (Ages 16 and older)
• June 29 - July 26
☐ 16 hours intensive English class per week. ☐ Excursions to San Francisco, Napa Valley Wine Tour, Golden Gate Park, Yosemite National Park. ☐ Cost: $1,000 including double occupancy room and board.
3. ENGLISH FOR EXECUTIVES San Francisco, California
• July 12 - July 26
• July 26 - August 9
• August 9 - August 23
☐ 60 hours intensive English instruction. ☐ Average 6 participants per class. ☐ Social activities. ☐ Accommodations arranged. ☐ Cost: $845 per course not including accommodations.
4. SEMINAR FOR ENGLISH TEACHERS San Francisco, California
• July 27 - August 16
☐ 60 hours instruction in teaching techniques, materials, testing, U.S. culture, literature. ☐ Social activities and excursions. ☐ Cost: $900 including double occupancy room and 2 meals daily.
5. YEAR ROUND INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAMS (Minimum age 17)
☐ 23 MAJOR U.S.A CITIES. ☐ 30 HOURS INSTRUCTION AND OTHER LEARNING ACTIVITIES EACH WEEK. ☐ 4 WEEK SESSIONS. ☐ PLANNED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. ☐ MOST PROGRAMS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES. ☐ COST: FROM $560.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND LITERATURE
Rochelle Wechter
ELS Language Centers
5761 Buckingham Parkway
Culver City 90230
Telex: 652437.
ELS USA
teaches English to the world

Concentrated Language Learning



Managing Director Gerald Samson IBC International Business Colleges Ltd.

"You need to know at least one foreign language to succeed in to-day's increasingly international world. We can teach you a new language in the shortest possible time."

Concentrated learning of a language may be seen as a kind of "brain-washing" which gives excellent linguistic results.

Concentrated courses are aimed at giving the participant the Maximum Knowledge in the Minimum of Time.

Two or four week courses all year round.

Concentrated learning involves training in a direct student/teacher situation or in a group of 2 students and one teacher.

Concentrated learning also means that the training is given in the ideal linguistic environment—in the four capitals of the most important language areas.

WE ARE A SYMBOL OF QUALITY AND RESULTS FOR MORE THAN 4,000 WORLD-WIDE COMPANIES.

English: LONDON/NEW YORK
French: PARIS
German: BONN/VIENNA
Spanish: BARCELONA
Scandinavian Languages: STOCKHOLM
Language Teachers to European Business

IBC INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGES LIMITED
9 Motcomb Street, London, SW1X 8LA
Telephone: 01-235 3085
Telex: 916932 IBCC

Send coupon to: IBC Ltd., FREEPOST, London SW1X 8BR
Please send me, without obligation, full information on your concentrated language courses.
Name.....
Company.....
Address.....
Country.....
IHT

ADVANCE YOUR CAREER
by earning an M.B.A. or PhD in Business
Would a Master's or Doctorate degree in Business Administration enhance your career potential?
PACIFIC STATES UNIVERSITY of Los Angeles is again offering a dynamic, innovative, external degree program. A series of unique short courses with emphasis on Industrial Management and International Business will be conducted in Munich, London, beginning May/July, 1980.
EUROPEAN ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM has developed comprehensive degree programs ideally suited to men and women over 25 years of age who are pursuing careers in business. Course credits earned elsewhere are honored towards your Masters and Doctoral Degrees at Pacific States University through EAP Munich office. Evaluations are made free as a professional courtesy to successful career men and women.
Earn a valuable advanced college degree that will allow you to achieve the financial and social rewards you deserve.
1928 Pacific States University 1980
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
European Advancement Programs
Arabella Str. 5/App. 1345
D8 Munchen 81, West Germany
Tel.: Munich (089) 9232-3345.

GUIDED INDEPENDENT STUDY PROGRAM
Bachelor, Master, Doctorate
Business Administration • Engineering
Engineering Management • Education
Earn a bachelor, master or doctoral degree. Use your past experience as credit toward your degree. No classes, seminars or on-campus-attendance. Studies build upon your experience, relate to your career. Self paced. Open time schedule. Distinguished faculty advisors. Act now to advance your career.
Century University
• SEND RESUME FOR NO COST EVALUATION
9100 Wilshire Blvd.
Dept. 58, Beverly Hills, Ca. 90212 213-278-1094

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
— LONDON —
11 Lennox Gardens
London SW1X 0PB
TEL.: (01) 581 3907, Ext. 10
— BRUSSELS —
Av. R. Vandendriessche 8, bte. 6, 1150 Brussels
TEL.: (02) 762 20 97
THREE TERMS EACH YEAR, BEGINNING MAY, SEPTEMBER, JANUARY.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE + PART OR FULL-TIME STUDY + AMERICAN CURRICULUM + U.S.-TRAINED FACULTY

SPANISH IN SEGOVIA
Learn Spanish in beautiful, historic Segovia, 60 miles from Madrid. Live with a Spanish family. Study with Spanish professors.
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY accreditation.
FALL, WINTER and SPRING Terms.
SUMMER Intensive.
For information, write:
Dr. Hugh A. Harter, AT: Apartado 85, Segovia, Spain.
OR: Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio 43015 USA.

Spanish courses in Malaga. All grades, small groups. Living with Spanish families or in apartments.
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE ESPANOL
Avd. J.S. Bruno 110, Malaga (Spain).

INTENSIVE SPANISH ON THE COSTA DEL SOL
Small groups, living-in with Spanish families. Audio visual laboratory.
ACADEMIA OXFORD
Comedias 11, Malaga, Spain. Telephone: 21 23 09.

LINGUACENTRO
• Spanish courses in Malaga (Costa del Sol), Valladolid (Castilla) and Santander (Costa Cantabrica), Spain. • Spanish professors: specialists in teaching Spanish to foreigners. • Small groups. • Individual attention. • Different types of accommodation.
LINGUACENTRO Urbanizacion Echevarria, El Palo, Malaga. Tel.: (952) 29.23.77
LOYVEX Colegio Mayor Loyola, Valladolid. Tel.: (983) 29.05.33
Director: Dr. Carlos del Saz-Orozco, Dr. P.H.D. Stanford University

Buckswood Grange Summer School
English Boarding School, beautifully situated, offers residential holiday courses to boys and girls aged 7-16
* English language classes during mornings
* Supervised sports, recreation and visits
* Within easy reach of airports and London
* Courses from June 29th, at £105 per week
For brochure contact: Buckswood Grange
Uckfield, Sussex, England. Tel.: (0825) 3544. Telex: 8813831G

A 12 month MBA from Cranfield
WHY MANAGE WITHOUT IT?
It is becoming increasingly clear to both individual managers and organizations that management education has a vital role to play in developing the manager of the future.
Cranfield School of Management's program leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration is one of Europe's major post-graduate, post-experience courses, covering intensively in twelve months much the same ground as the eighteen-month or two-year program of other business schools.
Although the demands on students are great and our entrance standards high, past students have found that their hard work has been repaid by the keen interest of business organizations throughout the world.
We want ambitious people with a good first degree plus three or more year's business experience. Most students are between 25 and 30 years of age.
Applications are now invited for Cranfield's 1980/'81 MBA program.
Further details and applications form from Mr. Alan Hector, quoting ref. CS553.
Cranfield School of Management
Cranfield · Bedford MK43 0AL · England
Telephone Bedford (0234) 751122
Telex 825072

Decline in U.S. Science Studies: Reforms of 1950s Only Memory

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK (NYT) — The scientist who revolutionized the reform of high school science teaching almost 25 years ago charges that the reforms have been killed by the very people who have most to lose from such a course — the scientists themselves.

Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, one of the nation's leading physicists, in 1956 left the lofty realm of university scholarship to rewrite the high school physics curriculum. He scrapped the traditional "cookbook" approach in which students memorized theories and then proved them in prescribed laboratory procedures. In its place he put scientific discovery through "hands-on" experimentation and observation. Improvised ripple tanks made of store window frames, which allowed students to observe the actions of light, waves and sound in and through water, became one of the symbols of the Zacharias school of science.

But more important than the specific changes in physics teaching was the effect of Dr. Zacharias' descent to the public school classroom on many other university scientists, who suddenly discovered that it was more productive to show schools how to do it than to blame them for not doing it.

The movement spread to biology, chemistry and mathematics. The federal government, largely through the National Science Foundation, provided the funds to develop new teaching materials and textbooks (which eventually were taken over by commercial publishers) and to train and retrain teachers. The first Soviet sputnik in 1957 — one year after Dr. Zacharias' reforms had been launched — sent the pedagogical reforms into orbit.

'Sorry State'

Now, Prof. Zacharias said recently in an interview, the reform movement is little more than a memory. Gerald Piel, the publisher of Scientific American, in an article on "the sorry state of school science" in the current issue of the National Elementary Principle, confirms that the pioneer physics curriculum devised by Dr. Zacharias is used in only 4 percent of the nation's school districts today — down from 14 percent a few years ago. More than half of all high schools require only one year of instruction in science and mathematics, and many offer no physics at all.

Dr. Zacharias believes that this does nothing for the improvement of school science teaching at the very time when, he warns, "individuals and nations have no other options than being part of a scientific society." A recent panel on school science under the auspices of the National Research Council charged that the prevailing preoccupation with the psychic, the mystic and the occult makes it apparent that an alarming number of adults cannot tell sense from nonsense.

The NSF, Dr. Zacharias believes, moved away from school science in part because "it wasn't willing to brazen out one major failure — the new math — and one minor failure" of the reforms. The minor failure, he says, was the scientific establishment's inability to stand up to those who attacked the new biological study materials, particularly in the elementary schools, for their evolutionary rather than biblical account of creation.

Money Crucial

Lack of sufficient money, however, is a crucial factor. During the 1950s and 1960s, the NSF spent $1 billion on the reform of high school science. Without money, says Dr. Zacharias, there is no way to keep an entrepreneurship going.

In my days," he adds, meaning the period from 1956 to 1966, "there was enough money so that we could recruit busy people and assure them that, if they got into this, something would come of it."

Money is not the only issue. "There's no shred of leadership today," Prof. Zacharias says. "The federal government is no source of educational reform; it's just a check-writing operation, and the NSF wants the big amounts for research and peanuts for education."

Cromwell Is a Dictator In Eurohistory Classes

By Linda Bernier

BRUSSELS (IHT) — For most students educated in Britain the portrayal of Cromwell as a "dictator" and his commonwealth as a "republic" might sound a bit unusual. Not so for history students in the European Schools, where instruction is designed to eliminate chauvinism and prejudice.

The European Schools are official educational institutions in a number of European countries, established and governed by intergovernmental protocols signed by the nine nations of the European Economic Community, and financed by the member governments.

They provide primary and secondary education leading to the European Baccalaureat, now recognized by all the EEC members and such countries as Switzerland and Austria and by some U.S. universities as a qualification for university admission.

Initiated in 1953 by a group of officials in the European Coal and Steel Community who established a pre-school and primary school in Luxembourg for their children, there are today eight European Schools located all over Europe with a student population of about 10,000 and a staff of about 700, approved by the nine educational ministers of the EEC.

The first European School was established in Brussels in 1958, followed by the establishment of schools at the headquarters of the EURATOM research centers at Mol/Geel, the Netherlands and Varese, Italy in 1960, in Karlsruhe, West Germany in 1962 and Bergen, the Netherlands in 1963. In 1974 a second school opened in Brussels and later schools were established in Munich, Austria and Culham, Britain.

The board of governors of the European Schools consists of the nine ministers of education in the EEC and a representative of the Commission of the communities. Periodic school inspections are carried out by an international board of inspectors.

Although the European Schools were created for the children of EEC bureaucrats, who have first priority for admission, a number of children of parents from varied backgrounds — workers, merchants, national diplomats and officials — are also accepted. Tuition is charged for students whose parents do not work for the EEC, but some scholarships are available for the needy.

One of the unique aspects of these schools is the language instruction. Courses are offered in the six official languages of the Community — Danish, Dutch, English, French, German and Italian — to assure that students maintain absolute fluency of their native tongue. There are six "language sections" for native speakers with a common syllabus and timetable in each school.

But all students must learn at least one of the community's "working languages" — French, English and German — and another language of their choice. Quite a few students opt to study additional languages, and it is not unusual for a student to graduate with an excellent knowledge of three languages and an adequate knowledge of three other languages.

To encourage school unity and cultural exchanges between different language sections certain courses are given in common.

The teaching of history, geography and literature is also unique. After initial in-depth study of the students' native country's history, geography and literature, emphasis is placed on other European countries. Teachers use the analyses of international colloquia for teaching these subjects and together they prepare a manual adopted to the special program and conditions of the European Schools.

The development of a European spirit as well as convenience for Eurocrat parents being shuttled from one European capital to another is clearly a major purpose of the European Schools.

Students From Abroad Floc To West German Universitie

By David Minthorn

BONN (AP) — Foreign students are flocking to West Germany's tuition-free universities, helping to swell enrollments already 20 percent overcapacity.

Some 55,000 foreigners are enrolled this year in the country's 44 universities and 165 colleges. They comprise about 6 percent of the more than 900,000 students in higher education.

About half the foreigners are Europeans and North Americans in German language and culture study programs. They normally return home after a year to finish their degrees.

Most of the other foreigners are third world scholarship students — Africans, Asians and Latin Americans here for five or six-year courses in professions urgently needed by their homelands.

Enrollments at West German universities have almost doubled over the last decade and "overcrowding has become acute despite expansion programs and opening of new schools," said a brochure for exchange student applicants.

Despite this, the Bonn government has encouraged universities to accept more foreigners, especially from developing countries, even guaranteeing them a 6 percent quota of places in highly competitive medical, dentistry, veterinary and pharmacy schools.

The German academic exchange service, DAAD, sponsored by the universities, is the largest organization providing West German scholarship aid to foreign students. State governments, national political parties and some private foundations also give aid.

DAAD grants from 770 deutsche marks to 1,300 marks a month are awarded to selected students to cover costs of housing and food, books and lab fees, insurance and incidental expenses.

With dormitories available for only one student in nine, students often have to shell out 200 marks ($111) a month for a simple private room.

Although Americans and Europeans are eligible for DAAD scholarships, two-thirds of the 1,802 awards last year went to students from developing countries, said Deputy Director Friedrich Hellmann.

"Those from India, Braz Nigerians and Kenya are the predominant nationalit program," Dr. Hellmann s

2 'European' Postgraduate Sch

PARIS (IHT) — Among the strictly "European" institutions of higher learning — as opposed to schools identified with particular countries in Europe — are the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium, founded in 1949, and the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, which was established in 1972 but did not begin operating until 1976.

The College of Europe, a postgraduate institution, accepts about 130 students a year, representing some 20 different nationalities, for a year-long program of studies concerning European unity and integration, leading to a Certificate of European Studies. A master's degree of European studies is awarded upon successful completion of a thesis.

The administrative council of the college is composed of representatives from member states and public and private institutions that contribute to the budget, and a number of European personalities.

The European University Institute was created by a convention signed by the ministers of the six original members of the Common Market and later adhere Denmark, Britain and Irela

The purpose of the inst cording to the convention, tribute by higher learning search "to the developme cultural and scientific patr Europe with respect to its its diversity."

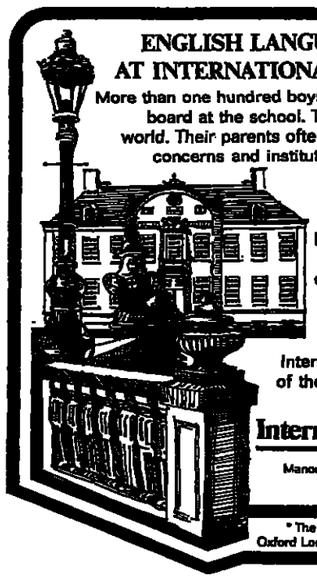
Each year about 120 p ate students, about six fr EEC countries, attend the to prepare a doctorate or cate of specialization.

The institute works in laboration with other insti higher learning for those using its research facilities gree from other institution

The European Institute into four departments — and civilization, economic juridical sciences and poli social sciences — and orga loquia and research pro such specific subjects as t Sea, European integration ployment market and ind lations in the integration multinational companies national commerce, and tive law (Roman-Germ common law).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
AT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL EERDE

More than one hundred boys and girls aged 12 to 20 years board at the school. They come from all parts of the world. Their parents often are employed in international concerns and institutions or in government service.



Curricula from Dutch MAVO examination to high school level are available in either the Dutch or English language, at choice. After that the vehicular language is English.

The final examination of the International School is on the level of the British General Certificate of Education O- and A level.

International School Eerde

Manor EERDE - Ommen-Holland
(25 km. east of Zwolle)
Telephone: 05281 - 1452

* The only official centre for the Oxford Local Examination in Holland

AMERICAN
OVERSEAS SCHOOL
OF ROME
ACCREDITED MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION
PRE-SCHOOL TO 12th GRADE FOUNDED

HIGH SCHOOL: —Standard U.S. Curriculum
U.S. Advanced Placement and GCE Exams (O and A Levels).
MIDDLE SCHOOL: —Program for Ages 11 to 13 (Grades 6 to 8).
LOWER SCHOOL: —Half Day for Age 3-4.
Full Day for Ages 5-10.

Activities Include: ENGLISH LECTURE SERIES • DRAM FRENCH & ITALIAN FILM SERIES • VARSITY & AFTE SCHOOL SPORTS • SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL • VARIED EXTRACURRICULAR PROGRAM • TRIPS & EXCURSIONS • & SPRING FAIR

VIA CASSIA 811, ROME, ITALY. Tel.: (06) 366

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS
BEVERWEERD/VILSTEREN

Beverweerd
International Baccalaureat.
Co-ed boarding school. Grades 7-12. Strong college prep. Intern. milieu for American children. Small classes, creative electives. Founded in 1934 by the Society of Friends. Castle Beverweerd - Werkhoven. 2765 - The Netherlands.

Vilsteren
Co-ed boarding school for 6-12 year old children. Elementary education - American system. Small classes. Family atmosphere. Many possibilities for creative activities and sports. Huize Vilsteren, Vilsteren near Ommen (Ov.) The Netherlands. Phone: 05291-8283.

REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EINDHOVEN - THE NETHERLANDS
Dayschool for grades 1-6 (6-12-year-olds) in 4 departments according to language of instruction (English, French, German, Dutch).
Prospectus through Headmaster J. Voogt. R. I. School, Hunperdinckiaan 4, Eindhoven - Holland Tel. 040-733701

LOUISA STATE
Boarding-Institute, founded 1869.
Especially for children of Dutchmen living abroad Louisa State offers full boarding facilities under a new and experienced management.
A staff of experts is in charge of the education of pupils in the age of about 10 to 20 years who attend outside VWO-HAVO-MAVO schools. Our staff is trained in paying special attention to children who so far did not attend Dutch schools and/or have little experience with the Dutch language.
The development of the personality has the highest priority.
Our institute is situated in wooded surroundings and has its own sportsfields, tennis court, manège, and accommodation for inside sporting activities, etc.
Reservations for the following school season should be made at the earliest possible date.
Please contact our director Mr. J.C.G. Schram for full information
Louisa State,
16 Gerrit van der Veenlaan, Baarn, HOLLAND.
Tel.: Holland: (0) 2154 - 20441.

the american school of the hague
• Co-educational Day School Grades K-12
• Founded 1953
• High School Accredited by Middle States Association
• American Academic Program - Small Class Size
• Advanced Placement Program - College Testing and Guidance
• International Student Body - ESL Available
• Strong Music - Drama and Sports Programs
• Extensive Bus Service Available
• Boarding possibilities available for grades 9-12.
For further information, please write or telephone to:
Doornstraat 6, 2584 AM The Hague, The Netherlands 070-542102

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF AMSTERDAM
A.J. Ernststraat 875, 1081 HL Amsterdam
The Netherlands. Telephone: 020 42 22 27.
* Kindergarten to 12th grade.
* New Facilities. Located in a quiet suburb of Amsterdam. Excellent Transport system.
* 375 students from over 30 countries.
* English as the medium of instruction. Complete academic program including English as a second language.
* International Baccalaureate.
* Good sports, extracurricular and recreational opportunities.

Belgium
The Antwerp International School
• Co-educational day school Pre-K. through Grade 12;
• American Academic Program including International Baccalaureate;
• Specialist staff including reading, English as a second language, art, music, physical education, drama;
• English second language program easing transition into regular academic program;
• Foreign languages: French (daily from third grade) and German;
• Strong athletic and extra-curricular programs;
• Students representing 22 nationalities;
• School bus service covering Antwerp area;
For further information contact:
Mr. Milton D. Jones, Headmaster
Veltwijcklaan 180 - 2070 Ekeren/Belgium.
Telephone 031/41.60.47.

ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BRUSSELS
International, Ecumenical, co-ed, day and resident school, nursery through 12th grade; American Academic Program including Advanced Placement courses together with G.C.E. O level and International Baccalaureate. French second language; extensive European student travel, strong athletic and extracurricular programs. Bus service covering general Brussels area.
FULLY ACCREDITED BY THE MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Attractive Boarding facilities for High School students.
ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Drève Richelle 146, 1410 Waterloo, Belgium.
Telephone: (02) 354.11.38/39.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF LUXEMBOURG
DAY-SCHOOL, GRADES K-12
Dr. Harry C. Barteau, Principal
188 av. de la Faiencerie, Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Tel.: 47 00 20
In "The Green Heart of Europe"

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BRUSSELS
Kattenberg 19 - 1170 Brussels - Belgium
The oldest English language, college preparatory school in Belgium for children 3 to 18 years old.
Faculty-student ratio 1-12.
FULL INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM & AMERICAN ADVANCED PLACEMENT OFFERINGS.
Special Residence Program with French or English-speaking families.

GERMAN FOR FOREIGNERS - SALZBURG SUMMER SCHOOL
Sponsored by the University of Salzburg.
24th session: July 6 to August 16, 1980, Kleiheim Campus.
120 fully accredited German lessons for all levels. German instruction program and examinations are carried out in cooperation with the GOETHE-INSTITUTE. Special Seminars in German Style, Austrian Literature, Music and History.
Please contact: AUSTRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY,
A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Stallburggasse 2. Tel.: 0222/52 39 82.

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL Campus located in AUSTRIA'S sunshine province, CARINTHIA.
Mailing address: A-9161 Maria Rain Tel. 04227/8278
• Co-ed boarding 4th-12th grade, enrollment limited to 60.
• Family oriented tuition fee.
• Teacher-student ratio of one to five.
• Excellent formal study program, latest USA curriculum.
• All summer and winter sports.
SUMMER CAMP: June/August. Intensive German and English Courses, Sports, Handicrafts, and Culture Trips.
AUSTRIA

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF DUSSELDORF
• Co-educational day school PreK-12
• 300 students of 20 nationalities
• American High School College Preparatory program
• International Baccalaureate program
• Strong extra-curricular program
• Special program in ESL
For further information contact:
Mr. James M. Cantwell, Headmaster
Leuchtenberger Kirchweg 2, 4000 Düsseldorf 31.
Telephone: 0211/40.49.76.

KING'S COLLEGE
• English day and boarding school,
• Preparation for the G.C.E. to "O" and "A" level,
• Senior, junior and infant departments,
• Modern building with sports grounds.
KING'S COLLEGE, Paseo De Los Andes, Soto De Viruelas, El Goloso, Madrid.
Tel.: 625.2844 - 625.2845.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AT SOTOGRANDE
APARTADO 15 - SOTOGRANDE (CADIZ)
The International School at Sotogrande on the Costa del Sol, in the province of Cadiz, Spain provides education for children from 4 years to 16 years old. Instruction is bilingual, English and Spanish, and prepares children for public examinations GCE "O" and "A" levels and American college examinations. Limited boarding is available.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA
Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. Co-ed day K-12 and boarding 9-12. Small classes, dedicated teaching, expert teachers, individualized instruction yield excellent education results. College entrance. Preparatory, industrial arts and secretarial courses. SAT and ACT testing center. Year-round sailing, tennis and learning disability programs.
Tel.: 67.58.50-67.58.51. Cable: AMSKOOL. Telex: 69066.
Address: American School, Calle Oratorio, Portals Nous, Mallorca.

FLINT SCHOOL aboard TeVega and teQuest
Coed 10-18. Aboard 154' TeVega or 173' teQuest (sailing together and anchoring in foreign ports) your student will journey into educational reality with the 4R's method which provides students of ability with motivational incentive to academic excellence. Grades 4-12. Write:
FLINT SCHOOL, Drawer T,
P.O. Box 5809, Sarasota, Florida 33579, U.S.A.

THE HIGHCROFT SCHOOL
Basic Skills, Noncompetitive, Supportive Atmosphere
A structured program for boys & girls who need to recover lost ground. Small classes. Understanding faculty. Assistance for dyslexics. College guidance. Sports, Pool, Skiing, English for Foreign Students. College town. Ages 11-19. Enroll now. Summer Session.
David W. Milne, Hdm. 131 Gale Rd. Williamstown, Mass. 01267
Tel: 413-458-8136

PINE CREST SCHOOL
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Boarding program experienced with assisting sons and daughters of foreign-based families. Full accreditation, university prep, grades 7-12, Advanced Placement courses all departments, 52 athletic teams for boys and girls, choral and band programs, drama, art and dance. Founded 1934. Convenient to Miami International Airport.
Write: Dr. John B. Harrington
1501 N.E. 62 St., Ft. Lauderdale
Fla. 33334 U.S.A.
Tel.: 305-492-4103

coed • college prep • grades 7 - 12, PG; 40 bdg./120 day; 60-acre campus, close to NY, Phila.; accredited; founded 1742; good record college placement, challenging academic program, supportive atmosphere • ESL program • tutoring • music sports • arts • all faiths and nationalities
MORAVIAN ACADEMY
4313 Green Pond Rd. Bethlehem, Pa 18017
215/691-1600

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FLORENCE
Nursery through high school.
Curriculum: American/Italian.
Summer program.
Via Di Vacciano 32, 50124 Florence 34.
Tel.: 055/640016.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MILAN
Villaggio Mirasole
Noverasco di Opera
20090 Milano
Tel. 52.41.546/7/8/9
Nursery through High School - New facilities - Small class Gymnasium - Science Laboratories - Private bus service subjects taught in English. School starts on September 4.

MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ROME
Resident and Day School since 1947
conducted by Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
Nursery through High School - American Methods, Curriculum, Teachers - Classes, Independent Study, Advanced Placement, Field Trips, Cultural Tours, Course Program, Extra-curricula: Social, Sports Activities. Excellent Boarding Fa for Girls, Grades 9-12. Day Students: Girls N - 12, Boys N - 4.
For information call or write:
Elementary: Sister Doris Russell, 06-327-3349.
High School: Sister Michaelina O'Dwyer, 06-328-0671.
Via di Villa Lauchli, 180 (Via Cassia Antica, 7 km).
00191 Rome, Italy.

THE ACADEMY SCHOOL OF ROME
MEMBER MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION
• Complete British infant and junior levels;
• Equivalent American standards, Kindergarten through 6th gra
• Complete day program, lunch, sports;
• Field trips, Italian culture and language program and Sezuld
For information call or write:
OFFICE OF THE HEAD MISTRESS
Via di Grottarossa 295, Rome 00189, Tel.: (06) 3666071

Notre Dame International School -
American college preparatory and elementary school grades 4-12, resident and day, girls accepted as day s grades 4-8, 27th successful year; 99% of graduates a major American colleges. Advanced Placement prog preparation available to qualified students. Varsity interal athletic programs. Classroom field trip art a classes. Resident guidance counselor. Accredited States Association.
27th year of service to international educatio
Dept. H-796 Via Aurelia, 00165 Rome, Ita
Phones: 626.051, 626.071.

ST. GEORGE'S ENGLISH SCHOOL - ROME
have pleasure in announcing the appointment of
Mr. Harry J. Deelman, M.A. (Cantab.)
as headmaster from 1 August, 1980.
St. George's (830 pupils) provides an English curriculum edu leading to G.C.E. "O" and "A" levels for pupils aged 5 years. Some places still available for September.
Please apply to: The Headmaster, St. George's English Sc
Via Cassia, KM 16, 00123 Rome (tel.: 6990141).

هكذا من الأصل

...d Fl... ...versi...

...Those from ... ...erians and ... ...predominant ... ...gram." Dr. H...

...aduate ...

...ket and ... ...mark, Britain ... ...he purpose of ... ...ing to the ... ...ite by higher ... ...ch "to the ... ...ural and scien... ...pe with respect ... ...iversity."

...ach year ... ...students, ... countries ... ...repare a doctor ... ...of specializa... ...he institute ... ...ration with ... ...er learning ... ...g its research ... ...from other ... ...he European ... ...civilization, ...ical sciences ... ...d sciences ... ...ia and ... ...specific ... ...European ... ...ment market ... ...ns in the ... ...national ... ...nal law (Roman ... ...non law).

...SCHO...

...CS ASSOCIATION...

... Curricula ... ...d Placement ... (O and A ... Ages 11 to ... 8).

Age 3-4
Ages 5-10

...RE SERIES ... ● VARSITY ... EARE FESTI... LAR PROGRA... SPRING ...

...Y. Tel: 3...

...TION... ...MILAN...

...ged 3-10 ...

...h medium ... ...rised G.C.E. ... ...ransportation ... ...00 with 37 ...

...Tho Headm... ... - Tel.: 45.2...

...ensionnat Surval
CH-1815 Clarens-Montreux
...ternational School for girls
(from 14 to 22 years)
1st class linguistic tuition
FRENCH INTENSIVE COURSES
or
ENGLISH INTENSIVE COURSES
SECRETARY DIPLOMA
Modern languages
(laboratory of languages)
Domestic science
Winter sports
...der Vacations: 3 week cultural ... to Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Italy of France.
Principals:
Mr. & Mme F. Sailer-Andreae
Phone Nr 021/61.26.73
Telex Nr 25 518 sarva ch.

...AMERICAN ... OF MILA...
... Miroslole ...co di Opera ...Milano ...91.546.7...
...cilities - Sandi... ...rivate bus ser... ...on September...

...ONAL SC...
...nce 1947 ...rd Heart of Mar... ... Curriculum, Jazz ...ld Trips, Cultural ...ies. Excellent facil... ...Bevi N - 4. ...
...6-327-3349 ... 06-325-0671 ... Antion. 7 lan...

...L OF ROM... ...OCIATION ... ...ten through 6th ... ...rogram and Sat... ...STRESS ... Tel.: (06) 3...

...tional Schools ...and elementary ... ...girls accepted at ... ...59% of graduat... ...anced Placement ...ed students. Ye... ...room field trip... ...mester. Acred... ...International Ad... ...ia, 00185 Rom... ...351, 526.07...

...HOOL - ROM... ...appointment ... (Cantab) ...tuel, 1980. ...
...ish curriculum ... ...o pupils can ... ...September. ...
...erge's Englis... ...tel.: 679014...

Learning 'Synergistic Wholes'

By Calla Corner

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (IHT) — "When I came here 18 months ago, the main problem was how to differentiate Imede from other international business schools," said Harry Hansen, dean and professor of business administration at the International Management Development Institute in Lausanne. Dean Hansen's problem stemmed from the fact that Imede, like most European business schools, had gone through a difficult period in the 1970s due to rising costs and conflicting ideas on education in a rapidly changing business climate.

"For a long time Imede has had a reputation for quality . . . but there was a tendency to count upon people discovering it," said Dean Hansen, who had been director of international activities at Imede. He has concentrated on adapting the school's program to fit into the new business environment, and since he took over has covered the globe several times bringing Imede's views to companies and individual groups, increasing the school's yearly enrollment from 500 to 600.

Imede was founded in 1957. Like its main competitors — CEI in Geneva, founded in 1956, and Insead in Paris, founded in 1959 — it was based on a belief that Europeans had something to learn from American management techniques, especially those taught at Harvard. Imede's 1979-80 curriculum offered 15 different programs. The school depends heavily on companies for financial support, since national subsidies such as exist in Belgium, Britain and France are not available in Switzerland.

Dean Hansen's current preoccupation is coordinating short programs — seminars for senior executives in marketing management, material planning and control and strategic market planning, and courses in acquisitions and mergers — into what he called "synergistic wholes." But the 11-month master's of business administration program, begun in 1972, is still the school's main focus. Xavier Gilbert, who returned to Imede to head the program after a stint at Insead as a visiting professor, sees the program of the 1980s as working apart from the universities and fostering a constant interchange with business.

Imede's MBA program is based on the Harvard case-study method, as are CEI and Insead. It is the longest program of its type in Europe, beginning in January, following the Swiss calendar for its summer and holiday breaks, and ending in December. The students, who are either sent by their companies or pay the $10,000 tuition themselves, are required to spend their first month in "total immersion" in the program. For the remainder of the course, their families are allowed to join them in what has been called a bootcamp atmosphere of 75 class hours a week.

"At first there is a regression due to the educational environment and fear that they, the participants, have to use abstract theory. Then after a few months of very intense feedback, one realizes that he has to be more pragmatic. We feel, however, there is less internal competition than at other business schools. The pressure at Imede is work," said Professor Gilbert.

He said he finds that the international atmosphere at Imede (the 1980 MBA program has 49 participants, with an average age of 29, from 23 nationalities) contributes to the quality of the classes and a greater understanding of other peoples' ideas. "Americans have to show in talking that they are bright, whereas to the Japanese silence is a mark of intelligence, although the Japanese contribute freely in the smaller groups. Europeans are somewhere in between." He also said that the women in the class (there are 3 this year, all Americans) and the 30-percent Third World enrollment helps to broaden the give and take.

The technical side of the program emphasizes learning material in an atmosphere that mirrors that of organizations where long working hours, deadlines and a professional attitude are taken for granted. Those techniques then are projected into what Imede sees as the business environment of the 1980s.

Dean Hansen said Imede is concerned with making leaders, in the belief that they are not always born. "Most, if not all, business schools regard characteristics which can be lumped under leadership as beyond a school's reach," he said.

...ideo Education Centers ...ay Transform Learning

(Continued From Page 7S)

...is type of plan has usually considered impractical for any ... the most general or generic material. But a study of the other two-way system in Columbus, Ohio, called QUBE, in which viewers can answer televised multiple-choice questions by means of electronic impulses, is making some educators reconsider.

...We found from our 'instant ...sen' feedback that a lot more people were watching the instructional programs out of curiosity ... were actually signing up for courses to get a degree," Miss ...ner said. "If we could translate ...into subscribers, it may no ...er be so naive to think this programming could be economically ...le someday."

...he two major components of ...ent educational video are cassettes and discs. The cassette's major advantage is its ability to record ...t happens in the classroom, as ...s must be packaged at the factory but there are fewer plans to put ...ational software on cassette ... on disc, partly because the pattern in sales for pre-recorded cassettes shows that they are not nearly ...opular as the cheaper blank cassettes on which the viewer can ...rd anything he wants.

...I regretfully have to expect that ...mercial success of the cassette ...come first and the hard instructional material will follow," said ...y Herndon, executive director ...he National Education Associa... which recently signed an ...ement to develop current-affairs educational cassettes with ...

...he ABC cassettes, possibly ...uring a recognized news anchor... will be produced in serial ... every two weeks beginning ... year. ABC also plans to trans... the Berlitz language courses ... tape, and paved the way by ac... ...ing Berlitz's publisher, Macmillan. Time/Life Films has for six ...s produced cassettes in the con... ...ing-education mold: Dick Cavett appears as the host of a speed-reading course, and Meryl Streep has been signed for a series of tapes called "Coping With Illness."

WICAT Inc., an independent, non-profit institute based in Orem, Utah, is attempting to consolidate what its chairman, Dustin Heuston, calls the three major stages of technology — the book, the tape or record, and the computer.

WICAT is developing prototypes for two of the largest textbook publishers, McGraw-Hill and Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, converting some of their scientific material onto disk. Real-life and animated sequences alternate with 600 stills, usually containing quiz questions or the definition of new terms. The computer can also register a student's exam questions on the computer keyboard and tell him his score. Mr. Heuston said the next stage is to program the computer to memorize the frequent causes of students' mistakes and then perform "cognitive diagnostics" to tell the student what he's doing wrong, based on a kind of probability curve.

'The Bookstore'

"If cable is the Book-of-the-Month Club, disk is the bookstore," said Miss Horner, one of cable's top programming executives and former director of research for "The Electric Company."

Several satellite-distributed systems are breaking out of the fiefdom complex that Mr. Howe mentioned. The Public Broadcasting Service distributes by satellite from Washington to its over-the-air transmitters, and plans to consolidate all its educational programming on a network called PTV-3. The new Western Union Westar satellite opens the way for much more satellite-to-broadcast programming. But the consensus among educators and video executives is that the most hopeful combination for educational programming distribution is satellite to cable.

Flint Students Hoist Their Sails In Quest of Lore and Learning

By Maureen Sherwood

If you feel like "sparking a life-long love affair with learning" — all on a 173 foot, steel-hulled, three-masted staysail schooner, then the Flint School may be the answer. If you need more encouragement, a school motto says: "Put as much excitement in your life as you can stand!"

In 1970, the Flint School, a private coed academic boarding school based in Florida, first moved its desks, blackboards, books, *encyclopedias and coeds away from the inkstained banality of the* schoolroom and out to the open seas aboard the former Oceanographic research sailing schooner of Stanford University. Since then, the school has acquired two more schooners, Tequest and Tevega, both with proud histories. Flint offers courses to students from 4th to 12th grade ranging from Early Boarding where students learn seamanship in Monaco for a week before the ships leave port, and may earn their American Red Cross Water Safety Patches, to the *full 12-month Academic Boarding Program. There are also what* sounds like tantalizing refresher courses in the "Academic Warm-up." The 1979-80 program is a repeat of the school's 1971 "Voyage of Ulysses." The "student cadets," as they're called, fly to Nice and embark at the new port of Monaco.

Ports of call in this academic odyssey include Marseilles, Cadaques, the Balearic Islands, (for the first "academic layover") Sardinia, Sidi bou Said (near Hannibal's old hunting ground in ancient Carthage), various caves in and around Valletta Harbor, until the voyagers reach the glory that is Greece by way of Ulysses' Ithaca home inside the Gulf of Corinth. After sight-seeing in Athens and doing some island-hops, the ships return to Monte Carlo via Sicily, Naples, Rome and Portofino. History classes given before and after visits are designed to provide "adequate background."

But the school's brochure (a large poster-sized one in full color and packed with information) emphasizes that between window-shopping in Cannes, strolling down the Via Veneto, water-skiing, surfing, slooping and learning how to sail, *there is work aboard.* Before graduation on return to Monte Carlo, "final exams, varnishing, painting and cleaning have to be done."

The brochure also cautions darkly that these are "dry ships." Thus there will be no liquor on board — and no smoking either. Those with "hippie clothes styles" can also forget it: Only students with "neat, trim and *short* hairstyles" will be invited on board. (Contrarily, some of the slogans in the brochure are surprisingly hip, viz: "*Here's where the action is! Can you cut it?*" "*When we trip we* really go someplace!" "More exciting than dropouts." etc.)

Effort to Save Pueblo Culture

By Harry Debelius

EL CUBO DE DON SANCHO, Spain (IHT) — There are people in the Ministry of Education in Madrid who wish this little village deep in the cattle country of the western province of Salamanca would just go away.

This is a rebel village and it is setting an example. Whether the example is good or bad depends on the observer's point of view, but it is hard to remain indifferent to what is happening here. To a man and to a woman, the parents of El Cubo de Don Sancho refused over a year ago to put their children aboard the bus which would take *them to the big new school in the* nearby town of Fuente de San Esteban. Their children were to be taught in the old-fashioned village school house whether Madrid liked it or not.

There is an authorized school here for about three-score children under 10, with two teachers assigned to it by the ministry.

The villagers are not interested in that. They are not merely opposed to busing, with its inconveniences and its dangers (a busload of schoolchildren was hit by a train near here a year and a half ago with a loss of more than 30 lives). They are opposed to the whole current concept of education in rural areas.

They started their rebellion five years ago although they did not begin a boycott of the big school until last year. They want a "new school," made to order for boys and girls who live in the country. They claim that present educational theory is influenced by and oriented toward city life, and that it not only does not help children to adjust well to their rural surroundings, it actually drives them into the cities and into a life style for which they are not prepared.

Needless to say, these people are not sold on the glories of living in the big city. At the same time they are not fanatics who oppose technical advances. In fact they welcome them and even feel that the "nez school" might benefit rural areas in that regard by retaining, or bringing back after higher education, the brighter village sons and daughters who at present tend to drift away.

Before they united to defy the authorities, the adults of El Cubo de Don Sancho, under the leadership of an educator who prefers not to be named, considered the advantages and disadvantages of the school in Fuente de San Esteban, which is big enough to have a large playground, a library and other facilities that are hard to match in the classic one or two-room village schoolhouse.

They say that personal contact between teacher and student is lost. Neither teachers nor children live in the community where the classes are given. There is no contact between teachers and parents. The parents do not participate in the educational process. There is no contact between the school as a place of learning and the village, in contrast to the village schoolhouse and its resident teacher or teachers.

"Little Pueblos have lost the only center of culture they had. They have lost their soul," in the words of an advocate of the revitalization of rural schools.

The big schools in rural areas make "outcasts, embarking rural youth in the caboose of society," according to a "new school" educator.

Authorities reply that bigger schools have bigger facilities, that there are not enough teachers available to scatter throughout the villages, that an excellent teacher may be good in one subject and weak in another, that schoolteachers do not like the idea of living in tiny villages but prefer to live in cities and towns and commute if necessary to their jobs.

Those arguments are at least as reasonable as the ones advanced by the fathers and mothers of El Cubo de Don Sancho. Yet they have raised fundamental question about the very purpose of education for children. Do we merely want to teach them a collection of items of common culture, or do we want to improve the quality of their lives?

BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Palma de Mallorca
● Mallorca's oldest international day and boarding school.
● Full American program K-Gr. 12, with Gr. 13 options—British program nursery-VI form—Special emphasis on mathematics, sciences, English, art—Careful preparation in small classes for U.S. college entrance and British GCE "O" and "A" level examinations.
● Member of Middle States Association—Full license by Spanish Ministry of Education—Accredited center for London University's GCE examinations.
Tel.: 401812. Telex: RCA 68667 PME. Cables: Colimbol Palma de Mallorca
Address: Camí Son Toells y Calle Mateu Coch 17, San Augustin, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

The English Montessori School
T M E S
● Bilingual education from 2 years old. ● Recognized officially in Spain as an English primary school. ● Specialized didactic materials. ● Progressive and individualized system. ● Permanent school psychologist.
Trianes, 65 Madrid 16
Tel.: 457.42.22 - 415.24.69.

institution
Château Mont-Choisi
1012 Lausanne - La Rosiaz
LAKE of GENEVA
International Boarding School for Girls.
★ Girls 12 to 20 years.
★ Beautifully situated. Excellent facilities. Large garden, tennis court, playground, heated swimming-pool.
★ Individualized teaching in small groups. General culture. Intensive study of French and English. Language laboratory. American section (CEEB). G.C.E., (French-English only). Secretarial and commercial courses. Official certificates and diplomas.
★ Diversified activities. Art, music, sports. Educational trips. Winter vacations in Crans, Swiss Alps. Summer course.
1012 Lausanne, Switzerland
Telephone: 021 28 87 77

CEVENOL
COLLEGE CEVENOL
Altitude 3200 ft. 80 miles from Lyon
Open Summer and Winter
LEARN FRENCH IN A FRENCH SCHOOL
Summer 1980: TWO Summer School Sessions for ages 10-18.
(Students may enroll for either or both sessions)
July 20 - August 8 - August 10 - August 29
● Intensive French Course ● Arts ● Sports ● Excursions
● For French students (8th through Terminale): Review courses (French, Mathematics, Languages.)
School Year begins September 12, 1980
● French curriculum 4th through Terminale ● Foreigners welcome ● Special classes in French ● U.S. high school credit obtainable ● College Boards on request.
Mr. Roger Hollard, Directeur, Collège Cévenol
43400 LE CHAMBON-sur-LIGNON. Tél.: (71) 59.72.52.

Collège du Léman — Versoix (Geneva)
INTERNATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL
Accreditation: MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION, and EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS
● 300 boarding students, 400 day students.
● Modern facilities in Versoix, Geneva (Switzerland).
● English language program preparing for American university entrance and British G.C.E.
● Strong emphasis on advanced placement program.
● French language program preparing for French Baccalaureate and Swiss Maturité.
For information: Collège du Léman International School, CH-1290 Versoix, Geneva, Switzerland.
Tel.: 022/55 25 55. Tx: 28145 Leman CH.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PARIS
● Founded in 1946. ● Coeducational Day School. ● Kindergarten to Grade 12. ● Student Body: 65% American; 35% from 50 other countries ● Accreditation and Preparation for American Colleges. ● Advanced Placement Courses. ● *English taught as a Foreign Language.* ● Intensive French Language Instruction. ● Art, Music, and Drama. ● Franco-American Cultural Programs. ● Varied Extra-curricular Experiences. ● Intramural and International Sports Programs. ● Extensive Travel Opportunities. ● Transportation to and from Paris and Suburbs. ● Limited Board Possibilities.
....and beginning in 1980-81:
The International Baccalaureate
41 rue Pasteur, 92210-Saint-Cloud - Tel.: 602.54.43.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PARIS
(formerly Pershing Hall School)
I.S.P.
Provides an Elementary/Junior High program for English speaking children.
Our program includes:
● Pre-K (4-year-old) through 9th Grade.
● French Language/Humanities Program.
● Wide variety of after-school sports and activities.
Summer school June 24-July 25.
For further information, write or telephone to:
96 bis, Rue du Ranelagh, 75016 Paris. Tel.: 224.43.40 or 224.43.41.

THE LENNEN BILINGUAL SCHOOL
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e — *Founded in 1960*
Creative active program in small family atmosphere.
Children from 2 1/2 to 7 years old.
Preparation for French and English speaking schools.
Summer school in July. *For information call: 705.66.55.*

ROSEHILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
St. Gallen
School Foundation
Well-established co-educational school.
College preparatory program with Advanced Placement. Official Test center for American CEEB, Oxford GCE and Royal Society of Arts Examination Board Commercial Studies. Small classes. Holiday Language Courses JULY and AUGUST.
Write for details to the Dean of Admissions.
Rosehill International School,
Höhenweg 60, CH-9000, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

FOUNDATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA
LA GRANDE BOISSIERE
62 Route de Chêne
1208 Geneva
Tel.: 022/36 71 30
LA CHATAIGNERAIE
1297 Founex (Vaud)
Switzerland
Tel.: 022/76 17 76
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMME:
● International Baccalaureate ● American College Boards ● GCE "O" Levels
FRENCH LANGUAGE PROGRAMME:
● Baccalauréat International ● Maturité suisse ● Baccalauréat français
Boarding Grades 7-13 - University Guidance
Accreditation Middle States Association

The TASIS Schools
AMERICAN EDUCATION IN EUROPE WITH AN INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION
ENGLAND
35 acre country campus only 18 miles from central London and 6 miles from Heathrow airport. Founded in 1976, offering American college prep and ESL curricula. Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Complete sports, activities and travel program. Day student busing available.
SWITZERLAND
The oldest, independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1955. American college prep, I.B., General Studies and ESL curricula. Coed, boarding and day, grades 7-12 plus a Post Graduate Year. St. Moritz ski term and extensive travel throughout Europe.
GREECE
Founded in 1979 in affiliation with Hellenic International School. American college prep, I.B., GCE, General Studies and ESL curricula: Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Diverse activities, sports, travel. Campus in residential Kifissia only 10 miles from central Athens.
The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano (091) 546471 Tlx: 79317
TASIS England, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE. Tel: Chertsey (09328) 65252 Tlx: 929172
TASIS Greece, The Cecil; Kifissia-Kefalari, Greece. Tel: Athens 8013837, 8014442 Tlx: 215185 IPRG
U.S. Office: TASIS, 127 Esplanade, Irvine, California 92715. Tel: (714) 552-4184. Tlx: 678401 (tab irin)

INSTITUT CHATEAU BEAU-CEDRE
1815 - CLARENS SWITZERLAND
(Lake of Geneva)
International school for girls 12-20 years
ACADEMIC YEAR: 22nd September – 21st June.
SECTIONS: 1) GENERAL CULTURE
All modern languages. Official exams in French
2) British G.C.E., O and A levels, Cambridge Board
3) American High School (Grades 9 to 12)
SSA - PSAT - SAT - ACH
4) French and English Commercial Section leading to official Swiss and British Diplomas.
European travel and cultural program.
Winter sports - Study course in a chalet at Crans-sur-Sierre.
SUMMER HOLIDAY COURSE (July-August)
Principals: Pierre GAY/Paola TULLINI
Tel.: 021/62 38 31.

COLLEGE ALPIN INTERNATIONAL BEAU SOLEIL
VILLARS-SUR-OLLON, Switzerland.
French Baccalaureate classes - Grades 7-12 in Anglo-American section - College Preparatory - accelerated language courses - closely supervised studies in small classes - detailed school reports sent regularly to parents - situated at 1,300 meters in a beautiful Alpine resort near Lausanne & Geneva - all summer and winter sports - exceptional skiing facilities - independent chalet for senior girls.
For full documentation write to:
COLLEGE ALPIN INTERNATIONAL BEAU SOLEIL,
VILLARS-SUR-OLLON (SWITZERLAND).
Tel.: 025/35 21 54 - 55 - 56. Telex: 26553.



Tired of School
but still without a goal or profession ?
Then trust our long experience and offer your daughter a transitional study year in a stimulating atmosphere of about 45 girls between the ages of 15 and 20. Our concern is the broadening of interest and development of self-confidence. We encourage new ambitions and enthusiasm. In our boarding-school our students practise English, French and German. The majority achieve recognized state diplomas (English: "Cambridge", French: "Alliance Française", German: "Goethe Institute"). A many-faceted, complete program of education (business, household, arts and crafts, savoir-vivre, vocational guidance) and many sports in the best climate will make your daughter's stay more pleasant and rewarding and will open new horizons. Request our references — visit us.
SUMMER LANGUAGE COURSES IN JULY
Institut Sunny Dale — Irene Gaugler (Owner and Director) — Best references
CH-3812 Interlaken-Wilderswil, Bernese Oberland, Tel.: (036) 22.17.18

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG
International boy's boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliate Member National Association of Independent Shools. College Boards. Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Language Program in July and August.
Write: Dean of the American School,
Institut Montana, 6316 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

Commonwealth-American School
Coeducational day school
Headmaster: John CURTIS
Avenue C.F. Ramuz 73,
1009 PULLY-LAUSANNE
Tel.: (021) 28 17 23.
Preparation for British and American curricula.
French as a second language.
Students accepted between the ages of 4 and 13 years.

ZUG ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOOL
● Well-established day-school between Zurich and Lucerne
● Boys and Girls from 5 to 13
● Zug, on Lake Zug, has an international community.
Steinhauserstrasse, 6330 Cham, Zug. Tel. 042 36 78 94.

MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
(founded 1874)
3 Rue de Chillon, 1820 Territet-Montreux
SWITZERLAND
A complete schooling: grades 5 through 13 in a fully accredited, co-educational, Anglo-American boarding school.
● Small classes;
● Fully qualified staff;
● Expert counselling;
● All College Board's Examinations;
● Oxford GCE (O & A levels); Cambridge Certs.;
● French, German and Spanish options;
● Sports (including snow and water skiing, horseback-riding, skating, etc.)
● Summer holiday language courses June through August.
● NEW: Computer Studies courses.
For details, write to the Admissions' Secretary.

BRILLANTMONT
BM
International boarding and day-school 14 - 18 years
12-18 Avenue Secrétan - CH-1005 Lausanne.
Tel.: (021) 22 47 41.
A Swiss institution founded in 1882
SECTIONS:
● *French: Swiss Federal Maturity, International Baccalaureate.*
● *English: GCE "O" and "A" levels, American High School.*
● *Commerce: Diploma of the Swiss Federation of Private Schools.*
NEW:
● *Intensive French course for one term.*

AIGLON COLLEGE - *Switzerland*
Altitude 4,000 feet.
English Headmaster. Boys and girls 11 to 18. British GCE, American College Board, International Baccalaureate. University entrance, UK, USA, Canada and elsewhere. English-speaking programme. Emphasis on languages and extra-curricular activities, including Adventure Training. Excellent skiing. Summer courses.
Dir.: Mr. Philip Parsons, M.A. (Cantab)
1885 Chesieres-Villars, Switzerland.
Tel.: (025) 35.27.21.

Pictures, Stories of TV Challenge Words, Concepts of Schoo

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT) — The hero of the movie "Being There" is a man named Chance who has spent his entire life in front of a television set and whose knowledge has been garnered from a diet of game shows, soap operas and the 6 o'clock news. His language is stilted, his capacity to distinguish between reality and fantasy marginal. His reasoning ability is that of a small child.

The qualities of the satirical hero, played by Peter Sellers, may be exaggerations, but they are recognizable enough to conjure up in the minds of educators and others the lingering fear that television is turning American schoolchildren into mini-Chances.

Kenneth Keniston, chairman of the Carnegie Council on Children, called television "the flickering blue parent occupying more of the waking hours of American children than any other single influence — including both parents and schools," and the statistics from A.C. Nielsen bear him out.

By the time the typical American youngster graduates from high school, he or she will have spent 11,000 hours in school and 15,000 in front of the television tube. Another way of saying this is that American students confront two "curriculums" — two sets of ideas and impressions that are, in some fundamental ways, diametrically opposed.

Schools are word-oriented; television is picture-oriented.

Schools deal with concepts; television tells stories.

Schools value causality and a sense of history. Television is episodic, and what is on the screen at one moment often has no rational connection with the commercial or program that will be there five minutes later.

"Who would really be surprised if Anwar Sadat made a guest appearance on 'Little House on the Prairie?' " asks Neil Postman, a professor of education at New York University. "What difference would it make anyway?"

Like any major social force, the impact of TV on education obviously cuts both ways. As a result of "Sesame Street," American 6-year-olds now arrive at school with the alphabet under their belts and an elementary grasp of the "phonics" that are basic to reading.

Those thousands of hours in front of the tube have stretched the hearing and speaking vocabularies of today's students and, as the late Dorothy Cohen of the Bank Street College of Education, put it, have "exposed the modern child to a greater variety of cultures than the best-traveled and most highly educated man of 50 years ago."

On the other hand, if a commission appointed by the U.S. surgeon general is to be believed, sustained television viewing can encourage aggression and other antisocial behavior among young viewers, in the classroom as well as on the playground. Teachers say that they can spot the heavy TV watchers because they lack spontaneity and imagination, can't pay attention and can't organize that sophisticated vocabulary and knowledge they now possess, in a coherent way.

Something of a truce has begun to emerge . . . 'The knee-jerk, pro-print reaction to TV among educators has run its course.'

The result of all this is a debate between and among educators, parents and the television industry that rages over a variety of fronts. Parents and schools are setting time limits for TV viewing and organizing "pull-the-plug" campaigns to detoxify students from what author Marie Winn calls "the plug-in drug."

The networks counter by circulating the scripts of coming shows for use by reading teachers and by scheduling more "educational" programs, such as book-based dramatic shows that encourage students to head for the library. CBS recently hired Jack Blessington, a former private school director, as head of educational relations to spread the message that "while television is not always what everyone would like it to be, there is no question that television can be an effective and useful tool for learning."

Recently, something of a truce has begun to emerge, mainly around the idea that — given the fact that TV probably will not go away — the key problem is to learn to "manage" it. "The knee-jerk, pro-print reaction to TV among educators has run its course," said Henry Cauthen, president of the South Carolina Educational Television Network.

Teachers and television executives are teaming up to develop materials and sponsor workshops for parents and students in "critical viewing skills." These are designed not only to provide information about how the television industry works and to encourage discipline in the choice of programs, but to heighten sensitivity to sexual or other stereotypes and to show how the traditional concepts of literary criticism, such as theme and main character, can be explored in television offerings.

The NEA has taken to endorsing certain network programs. "In Missouri, four of our local teachers write columns on TV in local papers," said Karen Jaffe, its communications specialist.

Somewhat ironically, this truce is coming about just as the new technologies may be changing the terms of the whole debate. The wiring of the country for cable will increase the number of channels available to most Americans from a handful to as many as 125, and the economics of pay-TV means that it would be feasible for the first time to devote entire channels to educational programs and to aim programs at more selective audiences than the networks now require, such as 4- and 5-year-olds who are about ready to read. One such channel already exists.

Critics of television say that such changes could go a long way toward solving the quality problem for most children's television. "All we ever talked about is diversity," said Peggy Charren, the head of Action for Children's Television. "We feel that if there's enough diversity, parents and children will find something worthwhile — especially if they are paying for it." Others, however, question whether more is necessarily better. "There aren't enough good producers and writers around as it is," said Mitchell Lazarus, an educational consultant.

Video cassettes and videodiscs (which can be played like 33 rpm records) will make possible visual "libraries" in schools and homes and, in effect, put scheduling under the control of the viewer for the first time, rather than a station. A parent, for example, might purchase the entire library of "3-2-1-Contact" for a child to view at his or her leisure.

By all odds the most dramatic changes are likely to come from the linking of television to computers. Experiments in "interactive" television are under way, in which students, sitting at computer terminals, can register responses to the teacher on the screen. The hooking up of a computer to a videodisc means that even the youngest student can be the master of an elaborate information-retrieval system that can show him as well as tell him what he wants to learn.

The potential of this kind of television is staggering. Gordon Ambach, the New York State Commissioner of Education, noted that the capacity to store information on chips and then display it on a TV screen "means that you can virtually tailor an educational program to a learner's individual interests."

Others see important consequences for teaching handicapped children, including emotional benefits. Robert Berzilla, president of a marketing and research firm in Princeton, N.J., noted that physical and other handicaps were of "no consequence to the technology unless we make them so," and added: "With foresight, the technology can be used to overcome and mask disability to erase the cruel consequences that random events visit upon our children."

In many ways, though, the most fascinating aspect of the new television technology is how it could change what students learn and think.

Seymour Papert, a mathematician at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, notes that when a new technology appears, people use it to do what they are already accustomed to doing — only more efficiently.

"Remember the first movies," he said. "The directors would set their cameras up in front of a stage, and the actors continued to enter and exit from the left and the right, just like in a play. Then they realized that film was a genre in its own right and that you could introduce a character simply by splicing."

Despite the innovations of a "Sesame Street" or the enrichment potential of a National Geographic special, educational television has not gone beyond the point of presenting familiar ideas and facts in a more imaginative way.

There are some exceptions. Fred Rogers of "Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood," for example, has set out to use the medium to "help children to understand the world in a non-threatening way" and to address what he likes to call their "inner dramas" — the questions that preschool children are asking themselves about themes like giving, self-esteem and the relation of reality and fantasy.

Compelling Fish Tank

Mr. Rogers once devoted almost two minutes on one of his shows to silently filling up his fish tank. "To adults, the sequence seems interminable," said Basil Cox, a Rogers aide who formerly worked on sound tracks for Saturday morning cartoons. "But to a preschool child struggling to control his own bodily fluids, filling the fish tank was the most compelling sort of drama."

Apparently such an approach is effective. Research by Aletha Huston-Stein and Lynnette Friedrich of Pennsylvania State University found that, under certain conditions, children who watched "Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood" even a few times were more cooperative and friendly and less aggressive in their play. Mr. Rogers said that he had recently received a letter from the mother of an autistic child saying that the child's first words were spoken to him on the screen.

The new technologies suggest equally imaginative uses of the television medium. In one of his annual reports, Kingman Brewster Jr., the former president of Yale University, discussing the value of a liberal-arts education, observed that television allows you to think things that would not occur to the less learned. education and television, tion might be: What thoughts and ideas will st the future have because learning from computeriz sion as well as from books

Elephants Eati

Dr. Papert of M.I.T. this question by recalling old child who, as a result ing a TV show on wild an came intrigued with the q how elephants eat. "The way, however, that he co cess to such information asked someone or, by co tuned in a program that r it," he said.

The new television tech continued, could make i for even a 5-year-old chil up" material that woul such a question — an exc would in itself give the chi of independence in exer intellectual curiosity that such children today. He v be gaining an especially sight into the way alpha guage can be useful.

Most far-reaching, the Papert said, would be th for such a child to "creat native reality on the scree of him."

"Even the most in books or television progr show what exists," mathematician. "It could fantasized, but it is fam someone. With the emer nologies, a child curious a elephants eat could simuli ified elephant that doesn maybe one with a shor Then he could explore its for adaption."

Dr. Papert noted that aget, the renowned deve psychologist, argues that learning takes place when can "invent" it themselve can play evolution like with mudpies, then prin variation or relative adv survival of the fittest be concrete," he said. "By c ternative realities, you able to understand the ac of the world around you."

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

THE BEST LEGACY YOU CAN LEAVE YOUR FAMILY SERVING THE AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES FOR 36 YEARS

- A private school incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A.
- Accreditation: Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (the only accredited school in Greece)
- Advanced Placement (Honors) courses and International Baccalaureate program
- Outstanding University admissions record (United States and Europe)
- Special Services: Remedial Reading, English as a Foreign Language, Speech Therapy, Medical Services, Psychologist, all students insured
- Physical Education: wide range of Varsity and Intramural athletics; Gymnastics
- Testing Center for PSAT, SAT, College Board Examinations
- Honors earned by students: Presidential Scholar (1979); outstanding representation at Model United Nations; Merit Scholars, first place in Forensic Tournament
- Fully qualified, certified and dedicated faculty
- Elected Board of Education
- Student body includes forty-eight nationalities
- Intensive Foreign Language program (first prize in 1979 Pan-European French Essay Contest)
- Field trips in and out of Greece, participation in cultural events and athletic competitions
- Outstanding facilities: Gymnasium, Playgrounds, Science Laboratories, Libraries (the largest secondary school library in Greece), Art Center, Media Center, Cafeteria
- Summer Activities Program

129 AGHIAS PARASKEVIS STREET, ANO HALANDRI, ATHENS, GREECE. TEL.: 659-3200.

Their future is your choice.

The American School in London offers a complete, high quality American curriculum to 1600 students. It includes extensive art, music, drama and sports programs as well as a wide range of extracurricular activities.

The modern, purpose-built campus in St. John's Wood is divided into three units each with its own faculty and administration: lower school (kindergarten through grade four), middle school (grades five through eight) and upper school (grades nine through twelve).

ASL is the only school in Greater London to hold accreditation, awarded in 1976 after a rigorous evaluation by a team of American educators. The academic program is demanding but it consistently enables the majority of graduates to gain admission to top-ranking colleges and universities in the U.S.

The school is an independent, non profit making educational trust administered by a Board of Trustees composed of distinguished members of the educational, business and professional communities.

For our brochure or further information, please contact: The American School in London, 2-8 Loudoun Rd, London NW8 0NP. Telephone: 01-722 0101. Cables: Amschool London NW8.

The American School in London

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AMERICAN SCHOOL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ECOLE D'HUMANITE
6085 Hasliberg-Goldern, in the Swiss Alps.
150 girls and boys aged 8-18, 35 teachers. American and Swiss school systems within framework of German-speaking international community College prep., family-style living in 14 houses.
Tel.: 036/71 15 15.
Armin & Natalie Loeffi-Petersen, Directors.

SOCIÉTÉ NOUVELLE
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ
CHATEAUBRIAND
06400 CANNES - FRANCE
(Anglo-American School)
Co-educational School for Boarders or Day-students (grades 1 through 12), American College Board (SAT/ACH). Test Center N° 731-093; University of London GCE Test Center N° 81700.
Summer Course (July and August)
The Headmaster
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ CHATEAUBRIAND
133 Avenue du Petit-Juas, 06400 CANNES, France.
Tel.: (93) 68.31.43 or (93) 75.52.45.

COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL DE CANNES
- Courses for Academic year: from October to June
- Summer Courses: July and August

All levels. Fifteen hours of courses per week. Credits. Diplomas under the auspices of the University of Nice. Alliance Française exams. Certificates of attendance. Student union. Excursions, sports, library, dance evenings, special prices for theater and concerts, conferences, etc. Lodging assured by the College.

Information: COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL DE CANNES
Avenue Jean-de-Noailles, 06400 CANNES. Tel.: (93) 39.20.78.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL NEAR PARIS WHICH HAS AN INTERNATIONAL AMBIANCE ?
The International sections of the Lycée (high school) de Sévres provide first-class tuition in English and German.
Preparation for International Baccalaureate. Minimum fees.
For information, write or call: Cercle Edmée HATINGUAIS,
20 bis Rue du Dr. LEDERMANN. F 92310 Sévres. Tel.: 534.63.26.

SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL
A co-educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 9-12 & PG. High academic standards. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.
For catalog write: S.I.P.S., Moosstrasse 106, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

SEA PINES ABROAD
A-5324 Faistenau bei Salzburg
AUSTRIA
An American preparatory school situated high in the Alps. Grades 9 thru 12 plus PG. Co-educational. Boarding. High academic standards. Skiing. Supervised travel.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

GODDARD
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN EUROPE
Interested in our fully-accredited, non-residential M.A.? Design your own program, including theoretical and experiential studies. Individual counseling. Bi-annual colloquia. Write to:
Goddard Graduate Program
Box H, Plainfield, Vermont 95667, U.S.A.
Equal Opportunity admissions.

The American International School
Cornwall Road London SE1 8TH
Telephone: (01)-928 7502
The American International School is a unique high school (including a post-graduate year), offering both a quality academic program and an exciting range of electives. It provides an individually designed curriculum which takes full advantage of London's incomparable resources. As a small, non-profit school, AIS welcomes the active participation of students and parents.

a fully accredited independent faculty of arts and sciences
une faculté américaine de lettres et de sciences humaines
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS
31 av. Bosquet, 75007 Paris. Tel. 555.91.73
B.A. degree programs in art history / european cultural studies / international affairs / french studies / international business administration

DORDOGNE COLLEGE
British 6th Form College 'A' levels in France. Residential-16 years plus. Graduate British staff.
Further details from the Principal, John AIRS M.A. Oxon, Dordogne College, 24400 Mussidan.

FRESHMAN PROGRAM
ITHACA COLLEGE LONDON CENTER
Ithaca College (New York) now offers a Freshman Year at its London Center.
- All courses fully accredited
- Small classes which use London's resources
- Successful applicants automatically admitted to Ithaca College in New York
- Opportunity to continue at Ithaca or any other American university

For further information contact Cynthia Park, Director of the Freshman Program, Ithaca College, 35 Harrington Gardens, London SW7. (01-370-1166)

SCHILLER COLLEGE
EUROPE UNIVERSITY
LONDON PARIS STRASBOURG MADRID HEIDELBERG
An American College of Liberal Arts and Business Administration in liaison with 20 American universities and colleges.
Unique intercampus and US transfer possibilities. US transfer credit. Language of instruction: English. Boarding for men and women.
- School of Business. ABA, BBA, MBA degrees.
- Liberal and Fine Arts College. AA, BA, MA degrees. Course offerings in languages, literature, history, political science, psychology, art, music, theater.
- Career training and MA in International Relations.
- Intensive foreign language training.
- Semester or year abroad opportunities.
- College preparatory program—intensive preparation for college entrance.
- Summer courses in business, liberal arts, writing, theater, languages.
- Openings for June and September.

Contact: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, Dept. H, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, 6900 Heidelberg, West Germany. Tel.: (06221) 12046.

Wagner College in Bregenz, Austria



Students from more than 200 colleges and universities on both sides of the Atlantic have spent an unforgettable semester or two in a program of humanities & social sciences studies. Experience it!
For information: Wagner College in Bregenz, 631 Howard Avenue, Dept. HT, Staten Island, New York 10301.
Wagner College admits students of any race, color, handicap, sex and national or ethnic origin.

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
LIBERAL ARTS: (A.A. Degree).
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT: (B.B.A. Degree).
Affiliations: Hiram College, Ohio, U.S.A. (Founded 1850).
Accreditation: Transcripts issued in U.S. for any American University.
Member:
- American Assembly Collegiate Schools of Business.
- Association International Colleges and Universities.
- European council of International Schools.
- Near East South Asia Council Overseas Schools.

CABOT COLLEGE (BOX H)
VIA MASSAUA 6, ROME. TEL.: 8395519.
Authorized Italian Ministry Education, decree July 22, 1976, N° 31-32.

Your passport to a future without restrictions...
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME
an independent constituent college of
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON
Charleston, West Virginia
ACCREDITED regionally in the USA, world-wide recognition, all courses accredited, all credits transferable
DISTINGUISHED FACULTY 3 — 1 part to full time, 5 — 1 student/faculty, multi-lingual; available
URBAN CAMPUS in Rome's artistic, business diplomatic center
FINANCIAL AID scholarships/assistantships available to all nationalities
DEGREE-GRANTING A.A.-A.S./B.A.-B.S., Core Curriculum; pre-professional programs
INDIVIDUALIZED MAJORS Business - Computer Science, Para-medicine-Communications, Art-Humanities-History, Languages-Comparative Lit., Social/Environmental Studies
STUDENT RESIDENCE mini apartments with kitchens managed by College
For information or application write Admissions Officer
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME
Via Piemonte 20
Rome, Italy 00187 - Tel. (06) 4683629/4757385.

Above Lake Geneva — Founded
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
Summer sessions begin June 6 and 20, 198
A four-year liberal arts and international business institution of learning granting BA and BS degrees under U.S. authority.
- High academic standards with excellent transfer record to Americ European universities.
- International faculty and administration.
- Selected students from 40 nations.
- In French Switzerland, at 5,000 feet altitude, high above Lake G featuring a peaceful atmosphere, invigorating climate, and natura deur.
- A setting stimulating intellectual and physical activity, a living lab for French language, for Alpine ecology and the firsthand knowle many peoples.
- Skiing at doorstep.

Richard L. Collins, Dean of Admissions
American College of Switzerland
1854(E) Leysin, Switzerland - Phone (025) 34 10 11.

Franklin Colle Switzerland
6900 Lugano Tel. 091 22 8
Switzerland's only accredit independent American Col
The International Imperativ in Education

WEBSTER COLLEGE (Univer in GENEVA
Full American accreditation
M.A. programs in Management, Political Science, Human Relati Economics and Finance.
Undergraduate programs in Political Science and Managemen
Webster College (University) in Geneva,
27, ch. des Crets de Pregny, 1218 Grand Saconnex.
Tel. 022/98.91.71.

Neuchatel Junior Colle
est. 1956
- Boys/girls ages 16-19
- students live with Swiss, French-speaking fami
- organized vacation tours
- one-year academic programme leading to seco school graduation diploma for the Can provinces Ontario (Gr. 13) and British Col (Gr. 12)

For further information write directly to The Pri Neuchatel Junior College, 2000 Neuchatel, Switze

هكذا من الأصل

'cho itzerland's Pedagogical Maze

by Alan McGregor

education, ob... s you to think... occur to the... cation and te... might be... ghts and idea... future have... ning from co... as well as fro...

Elephants

...r. Papert o... question by a... child who, as a... a TV show on... e intrigued with... elephants ea... however, that... to such info... d someone o... d in a progra... he said.

...he new televis... inued, could... even a 5-year-... material that... a question o... ce a ministerial approach — ...d in itself ... from its inception in 1897 ...independence ...d coordation at the national ...lectual curios... a main objective. children tod...

Natural Aptitudes

...aining an ... into the ... ...e can be useful ...dat in June 1971, a commis- ...ost far-reach... as charged with the responsi- ...rt said, would ... of drawing up measures appli- ...uch a child ... countrywide and of winning ...e reality co... al approval for them. A diffi- ...m." ...sk in a nation where variying ...iven the ... are reflected in cantonal ...s or television ...ommunal school legislation re- ... what ... cing amendment for compatibili- ...ematician ... ...sized, but ... German-speaking Switzerland ...one. With ... percent), the basic concept is ...gies, a child ... table largely to the ideas of ...ants eat co... ich Wilhelm August Froebel ...elephant tha... 1852), who was himself much ...e one with ...ced by the work of Heinrich ...he could ... ...ozzi (1746-1827) in advocat- ...daption." "psychological" approach in ... Papert ... ng children.

...the renowned *impact of Pestalozzi's devo-* ...ologist, argu... children's welfare is still felt ...ing takes ... science was such that while ...'invent" ... aster of an Yverdon board- ...play ... hool he stood up before staff ...mudpies ... upils and confessed to feeling ...tion or ... results of his efforts on behalf of ...val of the ... children, especially orphans, ...ete," he ... nothing like sufficient. The ...tive ... asis in Froebel's thinking is in ...to under... opment of natural aptitudes ...world ... termination of a child's occu- ... al future.

... the French (18.1 percent) and ... -speaking (11.9 percent) re- ... the basic approach is attribu- ...WITZERLA... to the thinking of Edouard ...rede (Geneva psychologist ...lizing in education, 1873- ..., Adlophe Ferriere (Geneva ...r, 1879-1960) and Maria ...essori (Italian exponent of the ...e of pedagogy, 1870-1952). ...asic concept is that of setting ...termined objectives through- ...tarting with the kindergarten.

'Cramming'

...a result, the transition from ...rgarten to the clear disciplines ...primary school is rather more ...t for children in the major lin- ...c area than for their counter- ...elsewhere in the country. ...then on, pupils, irrespective ...ntonal systems, are caught up ...ucational mainsteams.

...he still leave school at 15, but ...end is, naturally, towards the ...adequate preparation for the ...ssions, or for university, as of- ...at secondary school. Profes- ...training comprises, in fact, ...ajor category of secondary ed- ...on, attracting about 70 percent ...ys and at least a third of girls. ...ne subjects, such as commerce ...decorative arts, are taught at ...alized secondary schools, in- ...tion in others may be provided ...g apprenticeship. Either way, ...attainment is a certificate of ...essional capacity, essential ...fication in all 280 professions ...ly designated as such.

...bjects and standards for the ...icate (professional capacity) ...lefined by federal law, one of ...are examples. Another is the ...ral Maturite Certificate (Bac- ...reate), obligatory for universi- ...ty entrance. This is a tough academ- ...ic test, not quite to the level of the British "A" level exams perhaps but embracing a more formidable range of subjects. The drop-out rate is relatively high and the average age of successful candidates over 19 years. "Too much cramming" is a comment often levelled against this final school examination in a dozen subjects.

The same is sometimes said also of other aspects of the educational process. Purely academic standards are fairly high, imposing a rather mechanical assimilation, and the strain on children seeking a university place begins to impose itself from the age of 12 onwards. Numerically, classes are small — about 20 pupils is commonplace — and tending to become smaller. With social discipline in switzerland still holding, teachers experience few problems in exercising control — except, occasionally, for temporary replacements.

There are no school fees and books, about eight in any year, are free on loan. Equipment, including audio-visual aids, is good, especially for languages, geography and science. Premises for the most part are of a standards of which other countries may well be envious. Even so, some teachers are perturbed — or irritated — by what they consider to be a deficiency of intellectual curiosity and a restricted outlook where other countries are concerned, "a certain narrowness of appreciation," as one put it.

Some are inclined to blame parents for insufficient communication with their offspring and a certain complacency: All, like their counterparts elsewhere, regard excessive and indiscriminating attention to television as negative.

Paper Work

Headmasters are for the most part, of course, forced to become administrators, inundated by paper work and meetings, with the best of them — teachers by vocation, compared with many others attracted by ample remuneration and security — struggling to keep their hand in by taking a couple of classes a week.

The evident adequacy of the means available is itself conducive to orthodoxy: Bolder innovations tend to be applied once their value has been proven elsewhere. Exceptions have not always been satisfactory on the pragmatic plane of spelling and arithmetic, even if stimulating to youthful imaginations.

At university level are the federal polytechniques of Zurich and Lausanne, the first held in especially high esteem, and the cantonal universities of Basel (founded 1460), Bern (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1559), Lausanne (1890), Neuchatel (1909) and Zurich (1833), also the high school for economic and social sciences at Saint Gall. There is a privately funded faculty of theology at Lucerne. The cantons of Aargau, Lucerne, Solothurn and Ticino are considering setting up university-level institutes or high schools.

The enormous increase, more than double, in university attendance over the past two decades has necessitated not only federal subventions but also application of a form of de facto numerus clauses.

At the Geneva medical faculty, for instance, the elimination rate in the first year — the instrument being physics — are sometimes not far from 70 percent.

Oil Countries

In parallel with the official education system is a network of private schools, some expensive and frequented by children of foreigners living elsewhere who desire for them a "Swiss education," right up sometimes in the case of girls to the "finishing school" stage.

With more egalitarian concepts, some such establishments have disappeared. Others thrive on fees from wealthy parents, many in the oil countries.

In another category altogether is the International School of Geneva, attended by children of UN staff and diplomats. It provides a curriculum leading to the international baccalaureat, recognized increasingly by universities elsewhere.

The American College at Leysin also takes those who would find it difficult to adapt themselves to Swiss schools and who seek university entrance.

The most recent addition to the ranks of foreign educational bodies is the Geneva campus of Webster University College, St. Louis, Mo.

It offers evening courses for adult students, most of them from UN Agencies, diplomatic missions or transnational companies. The professors come mostly from the same bodies.

The faculty started in September, 1978, with 48 enrollments and now has 150. Its degree certificates are identical with those issued at St. Louis.

As a result of the success of the Geneva operation Webster is now examing the possibility of opening a branch in Vienna if the demand is sufficient.

Corporate Veil Lifted At Managerial Castle

By David Bodanis

GROENENDAEL CASTLE, The Netherlands (IHT) — "Coming to this place," the earnest young man from Australia said at dinner, "has been nothing less than a religious experience." His colleagues looked up from the table and murmured approval.

The place these students find so compelling, a 14th century castle placed among ponds and trees in the Dutch countryside, has been chosen by Philips as the setting in which to introduce its promising executives to the secrets of managering that they will need to know as they advance within the company.

Other multinationals also have such programs. The direction of up to 400,000 people in more than 100 countries requires skills that cannot be counted on to develop spontaneously. The usual solution is for those on top to search through the corps of junior managers, find the ones on their way up, then teach them, shape them, and hope for the best.

A typical day at the management castle starts at 8:00 a.m. Twenty-four young executives are there, flown in from subsidiaries around the globe. Filing down to breakfast, they do not quite look the typical collegiate crowd. They have an average income of $35,000-$45,000 a year, and wear well-cut, usually three-piece, suits.

The course itself will often begin with a teasingly simple business game. Sitting around a U-shaped table, the students are divided into three groups, each representing a division of an imaginary company. Told to devise a strategy to increase their division's share of company activities, the three groups get 20 minutes to prepare, and then are let loose on each other for a furious session of bidding and counterbidding. Almost invariably, two of the groups end up in a stiff competition for top place, but the result is that the imaginary company goes broke.

Once that happens, the course leader has the executives where he wants them: "What happens in a game like this could happen to Philips as a whole," explained trainer Koos Drost, bringing in the most brutal of corporate reality. "To be a good manager you have to realize that the different divisions of a multinational must temper their economic policies with some consideration of politics. Philips has almost no home market, so we have to handle the politics especially well.

"Let me give an example. Suppose you run equipment factories in one country for Philips. It might look to you that the best thing would be to close down a few of your most outdated factories. But that's just a small view. Suppose that at the same time another division of Philips is trying to sell a really lucrative telecommunications system in your country. If you close down the out-of-date factories and lay people off, the government would be unlikely to accept the big telecommunications offer." That is a point not usually made in ordinary telexes and memorandum from headquarters, and students hearing it for the first time are taking notes as fast as they can.

The business game will likely be followed by a lecture on the different ways a large company can handle its organization, again with explanations that do not usually make it into business school casebooks.

A special effort is made to get the students less impressed by sheer firmness. This attempt, after a break for a buffet lunch, is likely to take the form of a sensitivity training exercise to break down confidence, rather than build it up.

This begins with every executive being given a sheet with 20 questions, and a space next to each one to say how sure they are of their answers. The questions are mischievously designed to sound as if a good manager should know the answers — "What was the growth in the Japanese stereo market in real terms from 1973-77" — but are in fact almost impossible to answer correctly.

Finishing School Goes Modern

By Calla Corner

CHEXBRES, Switzerland (IHT) — When he says, "We're in a service business," Leonard Bettex, dressed impeccably in a blue serge suit, sounds and looks more like a Swiss banker than the director of a posh Swiss girls' school.

Seated behind his desk on the first floor of the rambling, turn-of-the-century, gingerbread building that is Prealpina, Institut de Jeunes Filles in Chexbres, Mr. Bettex expounds upon an unorthodox approach to education in a country that has been famous for more than a century for disciplined private schooling in cloistered surroundings.

"My office is in the middle of the building for a reason," he says. "I'd like all the girls here to feel that they are in constant contact with me and that they can knock on my door. Parents who confide their children to me for their education have the right to know that I'm accessible to their offspring."

He goes on to explain what else he means by service — "the little touches that count," as he puts it. On the academic side: a 5-to-1 student-teacher ratio that permits 40 percent to 60 percent of the girls to sit for the French Baccalaureat and then go on to university, even though "criteria for entrance to Prealpina is not academic ability"; a month in the mountains for intense study before the "Bac"; and an extracurricular program that includes skiing, swimming, sailing, waterskiing, horseback riding, excursions to Europe's cultural capitals and social exchanges with nearby boys' schools.

'Benjamins'

As he guides a visitor around Prealpina, Mr. Bettex greets his 11-year-old "benjamins" (the school's youngest boarders) as well as the older students by their first names, in a fatherly way, without letting down his reserve. Contemporary music fills the corridors. "Why not have music? It helps create atmosphere," he said.

A visit to the kitchen, instigated by a remark about generally awful institutional food, brings forth a young chef, and a week's menu worth writing home about. "There's always lots of food, like on a cruise ship," Mr. Bettex said as he offered a sample of home-baked tart, "and any girl who wants to lose weight may order a low-calorie menu."

A peek into a student's room reveals fresh paper and paint and a superb view of Lac Leman and the Alps. "You know," said Mr. Bettex, making a sweeping gesture toward the lake, "we are luckier than most parents in what we can offer their daughters."

And then there are the trained drivers who take the girls to nearby Lausanne. "We don't have just anyone chauffering the students around, and that goes for all students, not just the daughters of kings and heads of state who need extra protection," Mr. Bettex said. The school also handles all details involved in the girls' travels between home and school. "The parents and girls don't have to do a thing. It's all arranged by us and so that way there's no worry on either side."

The school provides seven private telephone lines and a "gabbing room" ("The girls can also communicate with their parents by telex if they need to," Mr. Bettex said), a modern beauty salon where the students can do each other's hair ("If we expect the girls to look nice, at least we can provide the facilities"), a cozy, Swiss-style *carnotzet* where the students can serve themselves fondue or raclette and have their own parties, and a chalet in the mountains for weekends "to provide an alternative to the Saturday afternoon discos in town."

'No Preconceived Ideas'

Mr. Bettex's ideas have turned what was once a floundering school into a going concern. In 1974 he was the head of a language school in Geneva and was looking for private schools in the area to house his summer students. When he approached Prealpina, he was offered the opportunity to buy a finishing school that had become antediluvian in its methods — and too expensive for the Americans and Britons that were the majority of the students.

"I had no preconceived ideas about how to run a girls' boarding school," said the 40-year-old Mr. Bettex. Though he speaks excellent English, he says his approach to education does not come from an American or English boarding school background but rather from a happy prep school experience in France and from being the father of three girls.

"I believed that education is a serious business that can be made fun. When I bought Prealpina it was boring, and there was no curriculum, a real prison for the 40 students who were there. I started by firing all but two of the staff. As in most private schools here, the teachers were doing double duty to keep down overhead, and I wanted top teachers who would just teach. The principle I worked under was dynamism — new teachers, new staff and a policy of admitting girls who would fit into our atmosphere."

For the past two years Prealpina has been operating at its maximum capacity of 115 students, despite the tuition of 26,000 Swiss francs. The 34 nationalities represented at Prealpina are based on a strict quota system; Mr. Bettex said that, unlike many private Swiss schools, he refuses to fill the school with students from newly rich countries that can easily afford to send their students abroad. He noted that his quota for North Americans is full, and that 75 percent of the students come through referral, an assurance that he is on the right track.

STUDY IN CAIRO, EGYPT



The American University in Cairo offers Bachelor's degree programs in anthropology, sociology, Arabic studies, psychology, mass communication, Middle East studies, and the physical sciences. Master's degree programs are available in many of these plus management, teaching English as a foreign language, and teaching Arabic as a foreign language. All instruction is in English.
Summer semester, and year-abroad programs permit non-Egyptian students to take courses on a non-degree basis. Credits are transferable.
There is also an intensive, year-long, non-degree course in Arabic language (modern standard and colloquial Egyptian).

Write: Director of Planning & Development
The American University in Cairo
P.O. Box 2511, Cairo, Egypt.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO
الجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة

Institut d'Études FRANÇAISES de TOURAINE
1 Rue de la Grandière
37000 TOURS - FRANCE

- Language, literature, civilisation, history and art courses for all grades. Age 16+.
- 4-week courses July 1 - September 26, 1980. Visits and excursions. Cost FF. 740 per 4-week course (excursions extra). Family, hostel or residential accommodation.
- Also courses for academic year October - June based on 3-month units. Cost FF. 2,000 per 3-month unit. University Diploma.
- Specialized training courses in all fields (set up upon request).

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE
Cours de Civilisation Française
Département Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française



GRADUATE COURSES

- UNIVERSITY COURSES: Yearly: Mid-October to mid-June. By Semester: Mid-October to mid-February or mid-February to mid-June.
- MAGISTERE de Langue et de Civilisation Françaises. Option in Pedagogy or Economics. All nationalities. Equivalent to M.A. credit U.S.A. (under certain conditions) beginning September to Mid-August (1 year).
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students. Beginning July to mid-August. Special courses for Graduates. American College credits.
- Courses for teachers of French Language and Civilization (set up upon request).
- Specialized training courses in all fields (set up upon request).

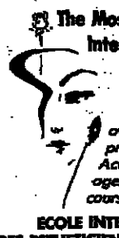
UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

French baccalaureat level required.
French language and civilization courses. Practical courses: 12 or 25 hours per week. Evening courses: 6 hours per week. Limited number of inscriptions.

- Winter Semester: Mid-October to mid-February; Spring Semester: Mid-February to mid-June
- Summer Courses: 4, 6 and 8 weeks, July-August.
- Special Summer Session: Beginning July to beginning October.
- Accelerated Sessions: Beginning September to mid-October.
- Interim Session. Indepth cultural and linguistic study during the month of January.

Student visa compulsory. Inquire at the Cultural section of the French Embassy.
Same courses, teaching and diplomas, given at the Université de Reims (C.I.R.)
COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 Rue des Écoles, Paris-5e. Tel.: 329.12.13, ext. 38-58.

The Most Parisian of the International Schools of Beauticians



Its certificate is reputed the world over. Highly successful professional training. Accelerated courses. All ages. Day and evening courses.

ECOLE INTERNATIONALE DES ESTHETICIENNES DE DIRECTION TECHNICIENNES DE BEAUTE
19, r. Morbeuf (Champs-Elysées), 75008 Paris.
Tel.: 225.87.87.

PARENTS!

Are YOU looking for the right school for YOUR child?
For free information, please contact:
FEDERATION SUISSE DES ECOLES PRIVEES
40 Rue des Vollandes, 1207 Geneva.
Telephone: 022/35 57 66.

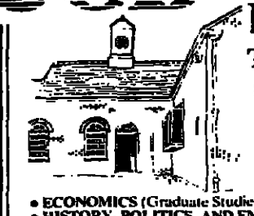
STUDY IN SWEDEN

Summer Courses 80
Lund, July 22 to Aug. 14, 1980
Swedish language courses on three levels
Academic course in Swedish social welfare policy
Dalarna, June 9 to 27, 1980
Swedish language with midsummer events

Spring Semester 81
Lund, January 31 to June 1, 1981
A full term of study at the University of Lund, Sweden
International Swedish University
Skomakareg. 8, S-22350 Lund, Sweden.

The American University
Begin your fully accredited college education at the American University, Rome
Admission to the TAU/AUR extension campus in Rome constitutes full admission to THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C.
Write: THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY C/O AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME
21, Via Della Mercede 00187 Rome, Italy - Tel.: 6782625

UCB



Two Year Degree Courses
The University College at Buckingham offers two year degree courses, beginning each January, in:—

- ECONOMICS (Graduate Studies also available)
- HISTORY, POLITICS, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE
- POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND LAW
- LAW (Also July entry, and a one-year Diploma in English Law for Foreign Law graduates)
- ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (Graduate Studies also available)
- BIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

and a three year course, with one year spent in a French or German University (Aix-Marseille, Nancy, Tubingen) in:

- EUROPEAN STUDIES: six combinations of French, German or English for non-native speakers with Economics, Law or European Institutions

Full details are given in the UCB prospectus which, together with an application form, can be obtained from:
The Dean of Admissions (Ref: AD/HT) University College at Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG, England. Tel: Buckingham (02802) 4161

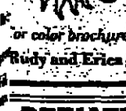
Study in London
• ENGINEERING • ARTS
• BUSINESS • HUMANITIES



UNIVERSITY AND HIGH SCHOOL
American Curriculum

This is the beautiful 95-acre countryside campus in N. London of International University—Europe. Here, our distinguished faculty directs university work leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees, as well as comprehensive American-plan high school programs (grades 7-12). U.S. transfer credit. Excellent campus accommodations and sports facilities. Convenient to all transportation. Reasonable tuition and fees.
IU-E is affiliated with United States International University, San Diego, California. Campuses also in Mexico City and Nairobi.
Call or write for information on enrollment now.
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-EUROPE
The Avenue, Bushey, Watford, Herts., WD 2 2LN, England
Telephone: Watford (Std code 0923) 48067

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CAMP MONTANA



Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years-riding, stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA.
For color brochure please call 027/41 18 97 and 41 23 84 or write to:
Rudy and Erica Studer, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2, Rue du Vieux-Grenadier. Phone: 44 15 65.

BAR 717 RANCH CAMP TRINITY



Our 51st Consecutive Summer
The West's exemplary summer camp. Co-educational, ages 7-16. Located on a 450 acre working ranch set in the mountains of California's Shasta/Trinity Wilderness area. Program includes horsemanship, backpacking, homesteading, swimming, fishing, gold panning, and many more ranch camp activities. Fully accredited. Fee $925-$960 for 4 weeks. 2, 4 and 8 week sessions. For more information write or call:
THE BAR 717 RANCH
Box I, Hayfork, California 96041
(916) 628-5992

THE PRIDE'S TEENAGE CAMP



JUNE 26 - AUG. 7
CO-ED.
CARIBBEAN CRUISE 1980
Live Aboard Square-Rigged Schooltship. Sailing Skills, Navigation, Seamanship, Scuba Diving, Marine Bio., Island Visits and Venezuela.
For Application & Brochure:
THE PRIDE
P.O. Box 22069
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335
Phone: (305) 523-7090

RICHMOND COLLEGE
The American College of London
Founded 1843. A constituent College of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.

- ★ Two splendid residential campuses. In central London for Upper Division and in lovely suburban Richmond for Lower Division.
- ★ Wide choice of courses in Business Studies, Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Fine Arts and Languages.
- ★ A.A. and B.A. Degrees. U.S. transfer credit.
- ★ 500 students enrolled.
- ★ Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty.

Write or telephone:
Director of Admissions
Richmond College, Dept T
1 St. Albans Grove
London W8 5PN, England
Tel: 01-937 5193
Telex: 25957



UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE
Département d'Etude de la Civilisation Française,
in association with the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry organizes courses leading to:

- "Certificat Pratique de Français Commercial et Economique" during the University year or the Summer.
- "Diplome Supérieur de Français des Affaires", by semester or year included in the "Section Universitaire and Magistère."

Students enrolled in these preparatory courses receive both certificates and diplomas from the Sorbonne and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Living abroad? We're at home with educational guidance.
For over 70 years we have advised parents living or working abroad on the best schools and courses in the UK for their children. As a non-profit making Educational Trust, our advice is completely free of charge. Let our specialised knowledge and experience work for you.
Truman & Knightley
(Truman and Knightley Educational Trust Ltd.) 91 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3LJ
Telephone: 01-727 1243

DALCROZE SCHOOL OF MUSIC
"Combining the best features of European and American Music Education"

- A NEW CAREER IN MUSIC.
- SPECIAL COURSES FOR MUSIC TEACHERS.
- NEW INSPIRATION and a VITAL APPROACH TO ALL TEACHING.
- A REWARDING PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN LEARNING.
- INTENSIVE SUMMER SESSION JULY 7 - AUGUST 16.

"The only authorized Dalcroze Teachers Training School is in the Americas".
DR. HILDA M. SCHUSTER, DIRECTOR.
161 East 73 St., N.Y. 10021. TR 9-0316.

STUDY IN THE USA
• Admission arranged for all ages & levels of study & training in all parts of the USA. • Choice of many U.S. universities, colleges, prep-schools, camps, English language & trade institutes. • Issuance of Form I-20 & student visa arranged. Write to:
EDUCATION AMERICA, INC.
P.O. Box 243, Dept. MA.
New York, New York 10108, U.S.A.

ITC
INTERNATIONAL TEEN CAMP LAKE GENEVA
Chailly-sur-Lausanne Switzerland
Exclusive Co-ed 13-19 July-August
THE HIGH STANDARD CAMP in EUROPE with daily French, English, and German courses. All sports, hikes in the Alps, excursions. SUMMER SKIING.
For folder and internat. references, please write:
ITC, c/o Ecole Nouvelle
CH-1012 Chailly-sur-Lausanne
Tel.: (056) 22 67 78. Tx.: Igor 25998 ch.

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL
at Strobl, Wolfgangsee, Salzkammergut (30 miles from Salzburg)
JULY 6 - AUGUST 16, 1980
Accredited courses taught in English: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES; AUSTRIAN CULTURE; GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES at all levels (regular and intensive). Cultural activities include Salzburg Festival, excursions, sporting facilities (own bathing area).
Information: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL OFFICE
A-1090 Wien, Währingerstr. 17/III, Austria. Tel. 43 61 41/60.

Fashion

Italians Dancing Away With the Silk Business

By Hebe Dorsey

COMO, Italy (IHT) — Kenzo, cheeks rouged, was dancing in purple floral shorts, a pink plastic doll dangling from his belt (reaction from the audience — Kenzo has nice legs); Karl Lagerfeld was taking pictures of Claude Montana; Andre Oliver and Jean-Claude de Luca were hitting each other on the head with their shoes (and not remembering a thing the next day as they sat amiably at the same luncheon table).

Sonia Rykiel, the Lady Macbeth of the fashion industry, in solid black except for a mattress of kinky red hair, closed in on public relations man Massimo Gargia in such a torrid dance that Gargia — not exactly bashful, himself — was trying to hold back.

All in all, the international fashion designers were having a roaring good time last week at a $500,000 three-day binge, courtesy of Ideacomo.

Ideacomo, held twice a year at the Villa d'Este and now in its fifth year, was dreamed up by 70 clever and wealthy Italian silk manufacturers to rival Duesseldorf's Interstoff, the huge fabrics fair held next week, and Lyons, which once stood for prestige, quality and tradition in the silk industry.

"We felt lost at Interstoff," said Ideacomo's president Giuseppe Jermi. "It was an enormous magma, and each season we could see the gap between volume and quality getting bigger and bigger. We also felt that international designers deserved better. We try to make this a vacation as well as work." To put it more bluntly, 60 percent is work, 40 percent public relations.

"Ideacomo was to be an acid test," Jermi continued. "Given the problems in Italy, we wanted to find out if we were able to attract people and how many. If nobody had come, we would have had to reconsider our position."

Far from failing, Ideacomo was a master coup. From a modest gathering, it has become a social as well as a professional platform for the world's leading designers. This season, besides the top names in ready-to-wear, it attracted two giants of French couture, Mme. Gres and Pierre Cardin. Mme. Gres was there for the second time because she has now started her own ready-to-wear. Cardin has been a steady supporter. Others working as well as sharing in the fun were Chanel's Philippe Guibourge, Nina Ricci's Gerard Pipart, Jean-Louis Scherrer, Castelbajac, Emmanuelle Khanh, Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothee bis) and Chantal Thomass.

The Italians, except for Anna Fendi, Andre Lang, Jean-Baptiste Caumont, Mila Schon and Nino Cerruti, came in lesser number because they were busy with a Japanese promotion. The Americans, who came in 1978, find it hard to attend Ideacomo because it coincides with New York fashion week. As for the British, most have dropped out "because, given the state of the pound, they can't afford our prices any more," Jermi said. "In the last 10 years, our business with England has dropped by 90 percent."

The Germans, including Richter and Boegner, were there too but, unlike the French, they were quiet. "It's an enormous market," Jermi said, "yet, hardly anybody knows them. They're only interested in business, not in personal publicity."

The Italians are lucky. Besides their sense of public relations and genuine warmth, they have Villa d'Este, one of the world's most romantic spots, a natural since it is so close to the Como factories. But the whole operation has been possible because of the Italians' knack for collaborating with international talent, most of whom now are in to ready-to-wear.

"In Lyons, if I ask them for blue, they give me *their* blue," said Karl Lagerfeld, who buys all his silks here. "Here, they give me 150 shades of blue."

The Italians have stolen the show from Lyons, a city once famous for working not only with dress designers but painters. Both Raoul Dufy and Sonia Delaunay once worked for Lyons silk houses, but now Lyons is frozen in cold and arrogant splendor.

The situation is so reversed that not only do French designers not go to Lyons anymore, now some Lyons silk manufacturers are coming to Como. Here, they rent villas, give lavish luncheons and flower the streets in order to capture some of the business around. Fashion poaching, so to speak.

That, of course, has been Como's biggest — and even if they won't admit it — sweetest triumph. Sweet to a point, since the foreigners, who have formed a rival organization, are trying to take away business.

"If I were the Ideacomo organizers, I'd be worried," said Robert Brochier, whose Lyons velvets are famous. Asked if it is not a shame for Lyons that he and colleagues are in Como at all, he said: "Yes, but how many of us are there in Lyons to interest the Paris couturiers anymore? A handful. The Italians understand the value of the French couture label and are ready to invest any amount. In Lyons, we gave up because it's too expensive. To spur creativity in fashion, you must have both the desire and the means to do so."

Brochier, who said that the Lyons silk industry would die unless it attracted new fabric talent, added that some Lyons firms are beginning to react. "We now have a new program that includes a *Centre Style Contemporain* and we have started our own fabric fair, Premiere Vision, which is held in Paris and attracts 16,000 visitors." By comparison, Interstoff gets 25,000 and Ideacomo, 7,000.

Jermi explained the slowdown in Lyons by saying that there, the accent has always been on textures whereas Como deals with color and prints.

"At Lyons, a customer buys with his hands," he said. "Here, he buys with his eyes."



Reginald Gray

Designers Andre Laug, Philippe Guibourge, and seated, Chantal Thomass and Karl Lagerfeld, unwind at Como silk fair.

Films in Paris

"Starting Over" — Domestic Strife Without Te

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 6 (IHT) — The cinema — and not just the American cinema — is accused of functioning in cycles. Circles would be the more accurate noun.

Let a bank robbery movie succeed and soon there will be four bank robbery movies a week. The sight of a dreaded shark causes box-office receipts to jump and rubber replicas of monsters of the deep swamp the screens. The home life and murderous machinations of underworld brains were in favor for a spell, but now it's back to the middle-class parlor — the fruitful playground of so many French films.

"Kramer vs. Kramer" is the current model. That Oscar-honored film revolved about the custody of the child. The Potters of "Starting Over" (at the Paris, the PLM Saint-Jacques and the Saint-Michel in English) have no children, but they have their troubles. Alan Pakula, the director, fortunately, has a lively sense of humor and his is a comic consideration of the marital state with some hearty laughter and no tears. You will not need your handkerchief at this one.

Mrs. Potter is what Victorians would have described as a caution, although they would have been unfamiliar with the exact type. She yearns for Tin Pan Alley recognition, composing ghastly songs which she renders at her piano in a rancous voice. She wants her freedom to pursue her art. Mr. Potter, a magazine writer, stands as much as he can. Agreeing to depart, he finds, while packing, letters that disclose that his wife has been conducting an affair with his editor.

He flees to Boston and makes a good start at readjustment, meeting a young woman who proves delightful company. Re-enter the faithless wife, who would now have him back and for whom he retains an evidently masochistic yen. The outcome of the triangle you must discover for yourself.

Burt Reynolds is the hounded husband who takes all troubles in his easy, breezy stride. Jill Clayburgh individualizes the "other woman" role attractively and Candice Bergen gives a fearless portrayal of the bitchy wife, making her thoroughly unpleasant and ridiculous. Pakula's variation on the theme of modern American matrimony is fresh and funny. It is not to be taken too seriously, but on the other hand it is not to be taken too lightly. It probably, in its jesting fashion, tells more truths than the solemn, sad-faced investigations.

* * *

The signature of every known artist can be detected in a glance at his work. In a line or two the genius of Moliere flashes. A few moments of Alberto Sordi and anyone can anticipate the entire contents of his bag of tricks.

The movies have developed a passion for Moliere recently. Ariane Mnouchkine has given us a fanciful, four-hour screen biography and Louis de Funes has imposed his repertory of comic grimaces on Harpagon. Now Sordi is the hypochondriac, Argon, in a very liberal Italian adaptation of "Le malade imaginaire." It is less st the Funes film of "L'Ava concept, handling and i tion it is Mack Sennette Molieresque.

Before the challenge o Sordi reinforces his b lesque thrust and one is ed that his physicians are Arbuckle, Ben Turpin a Conklin. This quest for b is ornamented by the Laura Antonelli as the m Marina Vlady as the wi nard Blier is the tyranni whose learned pronounce his patient the jitters.

As "Il malato immagir at the Danton and the E ma in Italian.

* * *

Francesco Rosi has film of quiet beauty a from Carlo Levi's auto "Christ Stopped at Ebol seller in many languages ago. As penalty for his a acitivities, Levi, a writer and painter, was exile from his native Turin t village in southern Italy years he lived among th of the isolated district, a doctor and meditating o injustice he observed.

In "Cristo si e fermat Rosi has drawn an exacti of the man, the times, th and the pastoral scene. T product has personal s point and pictorial level Maria Volonte, a hot-he less explosive than usua fective author, while Al the mad nobleman, Paol as the town's pompo Francois Simon as the priest, Irene Papas as housekeeper and Lea Ma visiting sister are all in with their assignments plary ensemble acting en



Candice Bergen and Burt Reynolds in "Starting Over."

Soviet Music

Shchedrin Work on East German

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, May 5 (IHT) — Early Soviet music could boast of two giant composers. Sergei Prokofiev had already attained greatness before the revolution, but he returned voluntarily to his motherland after his years of exile — only to fall victim eventually to the yahoo persecutions of Stalin's cultural hatchet man, Yuri Zhdanov. Dmitri Shostakovich became the first — to date the only — truly Soviet composer one can rank as great. His death left only Aram Khachaturian, whose sometimes entertaining music never showed comparable merit.

After Khachaturian, who died in 1978, what? If in fact partially by defection, the mantle seems to fall upon the slender shoulders of Rodion Shchedrin, born in Moscow 47 years ago. East German television has now brought, from the Leipzig opera house, a performance of "Poetoria," a work in an odd format which Shchedrin subtitles "concerto for poet accompanied by a woman's voice, mixed chorus, and symphony orchestra."

Zhdanov's Stalinist edicts, especially in their equation of Schoenbergian dodecaphony with original sin, have taken an incalculable toll among the gifted peoples which make up the Soviet Union. One of the most promising younger composers, Andrei Volkonsky, emigrated just as soon as he could and lives today in France's Haute-Savoie, near Geneva, but he has never yet really adjusted to Western musical ways. Others, for instance Edison Denisov, have remained at home, but they still have a tough row to hoe there.

Of all Soviet creative artists, the composers still have the worst time. Even today the Association of Composers still has at its head a hard-liner installed with Stalin's approval: Tikhon Khrennikov.

Rodion Shchedrin's music has become fairly well known among connoisseurs with an interest in the contemporary scene. But his aesthetics makes him something of a riddle. He enjoys official favor — some years ago one heard reliably that he could have had Khrennikov's job but turned it down in favor of concentrating on composing — but although he composed "Poetoria" in 1968, his Soviet publisher waited seven years to bring it out, and the Leipzig performance was its East German premiere.

Shchedrin, in his pu ances and writings, has audacity rare among his He has called Stravinsk the greatest musical dis my life" and admits to reverence for Schoenber Khrennikov and his ilk s regard aleatory techniqu tanic imp whelped by do Shchedrin has praised t new stage of greater trus tuoso performer."

"Poetoria" calls for a orchestra (including six ists, celesta, harpsichord, organ, and a sort of "I that the Leipzig perform bother with) plus choru unusual soloists: the am to Ludmila Sykina, know ly as a folk singer, and times controversial, eve poet Andrei Voznesensk cites poems selected fro ous collections by Shch poems proclaim love of and nature.

Both the score and th "Poetoria" show Shch oughly familiar with garde in the West, partic the work of Krzysztof He displays an almost in ination for the toue colo sensitive and delicate. television announcer might have supplied mo tion, especially about sky's poems, than the second introduction.

Whether or not Shc becomes another Prokof takovich, his music des tion and respect. So do Radio Symphony Orc chorus and their condu Dieter Hanschild for a s pressive, genuinely outst formance.

Television

'Lady Chatterley's' Word

By Robert Musel

LONDON (UPI) — The problem American networks will face if they want to buy the BBC's dramatic reconstruction of the trial of the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is whether to bleep out the synonym for the act of love that made the book the scandal of the 1920s.

The BBC intends to use the word in the raw — all four letters. It does not bleep anything from television programs when the expression is considered essential to the program's narration or dramatization.

Millions in Britain are accustomed to hearing language from their TV sets that few newspapers would consider publishing. There are occasional complaints, especially from Mary Whitehouse, who set up a consumer organization that monitors the media for attacks on morals. But artistic license is one the privileges of the noncommercial BBC, which has no private sponsors.

Reconstruction

Producer Phil Speight intends to reconstruct the 1960 trial in which Penguin Books was acquitted of publishing an "obscene article," as the original version of D.H. Lawrence's novel about the peeress who crossed social barriers for a steamy love affair with her gamekeeper was called. Since the prosecution dwelt on Lawrence's four-letter "vulgarities," the words will appear in the televised reconstruction of the trial. "It would be faintly ludicrous to leave them out," said Speight. "They will be spoken two or three times just as they were at the trial. They have to be. They were essential to much of the prosecution's case."

The 75-minute play will have its premiere in October, on the 20th anniversary of the trial in Old Bailey, the historic Central Criminal Court. Edward Woodward, one of Britain's best known TV actors will portray the chief crown counsel, Mervyn Griffith-Jones whose opening address to the jury included this delightfully anachronistic line often quoted in legal circles:

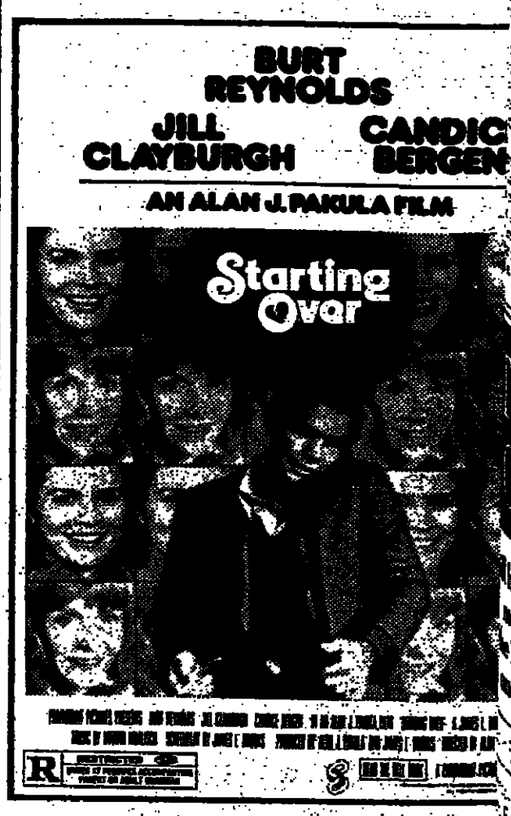
"Is it a book you would wish your wife or your servant to read?"

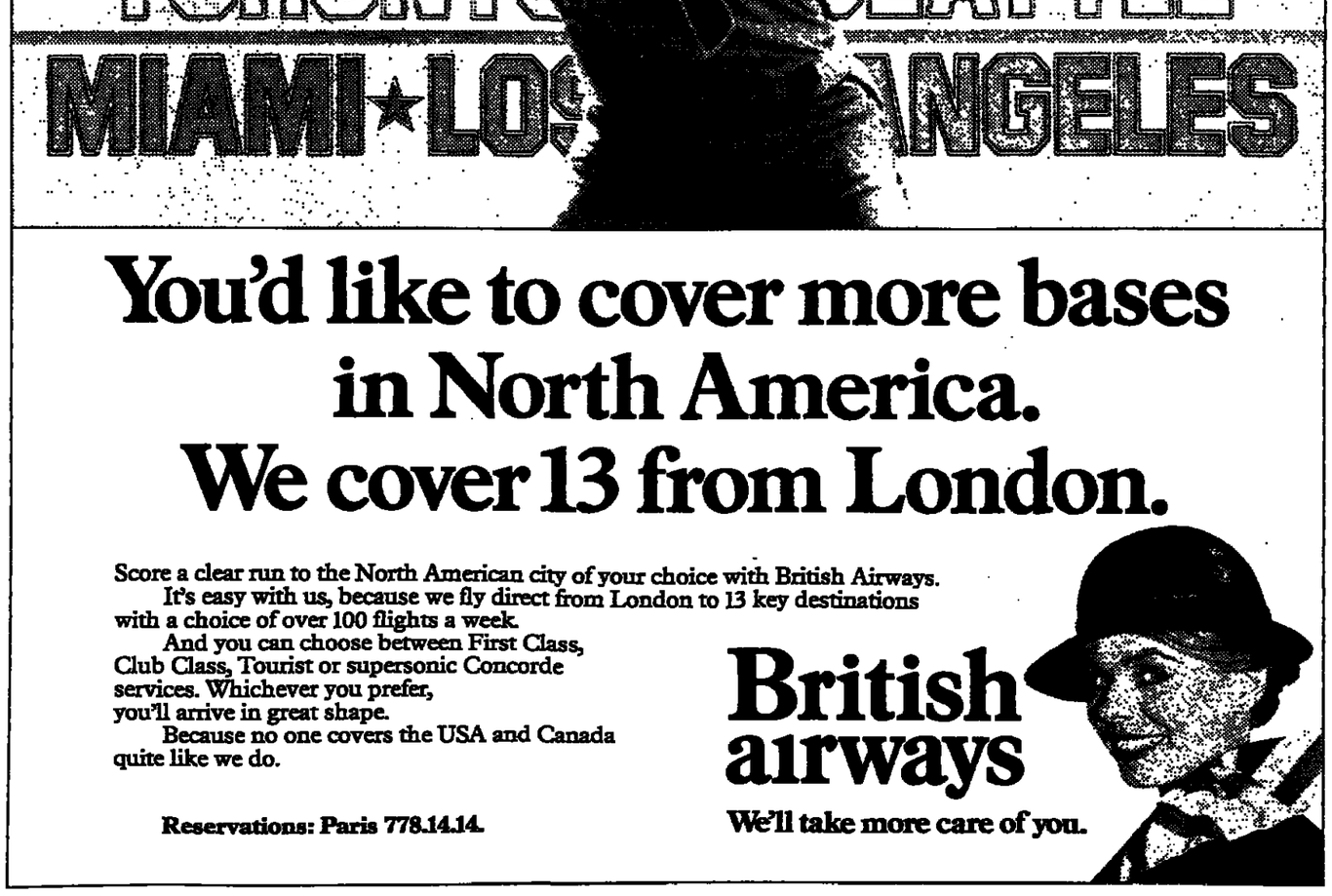
Speight said that he did not have overseas sales in mind when he conceived the project but the BBC seems to think it will be marketable in the United States and elsewhere.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT C

Original Version

LE PARIS - PLM SAINT JACQUES - SAINT MICH



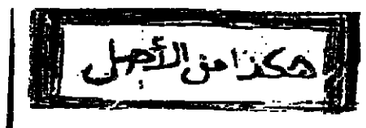


You'd like to cover more bases in North America. We cover 13 from London.

Score a clear run to the North American city of your choice with British Airways.
It's easy with us, because we fly direct from London to 13 key destinations with a choice of over 100 flights a week.
And you can choose between First Class, Club Class, Tourist or supersonic Concorde services. Whichever you prefer, you'll arrive in great shape.
Because no one covers the USA and Canada quite like we do.

Reservations: Paris 778.14.14.

British airways
We'll take more care of you.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 15 Wednesday, May 7, 1980

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Nestle's First-Quarter Sales Up 10.6%

VEVEY, May 6 (Reuters) — Nestle group sales totalled 5.6 billion francs in the first quarter, up 10.6 percent from year ago, Managing Director Arthur Fuerer reports.

Attributing the sales increase partly to higher prices and partly to higher volume, he told a press conference that Nestle made a good start to the year but gave no details.

Last year, Nestle achieved its goal of raising consolidated operating profit to 9 percent of sales from 8 percent in 1978, Mr. Fuerer said. Group profit, however, although rising 10.4 pct to 816 million francs, was only 4.7 percent of turnover, below the targeted 4 percent but better than the 3.7 percent of 1978. Group turnover for last year rose 6.8 percent to 21.64 billion francs.

Mitsui Resuming Work on Iran Complex

TOKYO, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Work on a $3-billion petrochemical project in Iran is to resume later this month following a 15-month lapse, the Mitsui trading house said today.

The company, which is building the Bandar Khomeini complex together with Iran, said it will dispatch 300 technicians and engineers to Iran in the next few weeks to finish the job. The plant was 85-percent completed in September, 1979, when construction was suspended in the wake of the Iranian revolution.

A Mitsui spokesman said Eimei Yamashita, Mitsui senior managing director, left last week for Iran to arrange final details of resuming work. His visit came as press reports from Tehran said Iran has approached Japan, East Germany and other East bloc countries about replacing Bechtel on the project.

Thomson-Brandt to Boost Spending by 19%

PARIS, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Thomson-Brandt intends to invest 1.5 billion francs ($357 million) this year, an increase of 19 percent from 1979, the French electrical and electronics group said today. The investment will be entirely self-financed.

Consolidated turnover this year, including for the first time sales of Cravia and Saba of West Germany, is expected to increase to about 36 billion francs from 30 billion in 1979, the company said. The new acquisitions will contribute approximately 1.8 billion francs to consolidated sales, and on a comparable basis the increase should be in the region of 14 percent.

Marshall Field to Acquire Store Group

CHICAGO, May 6 (Reuters) — Marshall Field has reached an agreement in principle to acquire retailer J.B. Ivey through an exchange of securities, Marshall Field said today.

The agreement, subject to approval of shareholders of both companies, provides that each share of Ivey common stock be exchanged for one share of new Marshall Field convertible preferred stock.

J.B. Ivey operates its retail business through 23 department stores located in the southeastern United States. For the year ended Feb. 2, it had net income of $147.4 million and earnings of $3.5 million, compared to Marshall Field's respective $904.3 million and $18.9 million for the same period.

Liggett Gets Offer From U.S. Firm

Standard Brands Tops Bid From Grand Met

From Agency Dispatches

MONTVALE, N.J., May 6 (UPI) — Liggett Group, the tobacco and food combine sought by Grand Metropolitan of Britain, gave its blessing today to its acquisition by Standard Brands.

Chief executives of the two U.S. companies announced agreement in principle on a plan leading to eventual merger.

Standard Brands, a food and liquor firm with annual sales of around $2.5 billion, said it will offer $65 a share in cash for up to 45 percent of Liggett's common stock and $70 a share for its 7 percent preferred stock.

The remaining Liggett common ultimately would be exchanged for a new Standard Brands preferred issue, convertible into 2.093 shares of Standard Brands common.

The offer was approved by Liggett directors, who will recommend its acceptance to stockholders seeking cash for their shares. The bid is expected to commence soon and to expire early next month.

Ross Johnson, chief executive of Standard Brands, told reporters following his company's annual meeting today that he does not expect any problems financing the cash part of the deal. He declined, however, to give details.

Wall Street analysts estimate the cost of the 45-percent share to be about $255 million.

The Standard Brands offer tops the bid by Grand Met, which owns 9.5 percent of Liggett. Liggett management has been vigorous in its opposition to the U.K. firm's offer of $50 a share for Liggett common, $67.50 for the 7 percent preferred and $119.94 a share for the Liggett $5.25 dividend cumulative preferred. The Grand Met offer totaled about $415 million.

A spokesman for Grand Met said the company was not likely to have any comment today on Standard Brands' offer.

Liggett claimed that Grand Met's main interest was in acquiring Liggett's Austin Nichols liquor subsidiary, and said the U.K. firm intended to liquidate the U.S. company's other businesses.

Liggett sold Austin Nichols this week to Pernod-Ricard of France, an apparent move to discourage Grand Met from continuing its takeover move.

Disposal of Austin Nichols could remove one possible antitrust objection to Standard Brands' acquisition of Liggett. Standard Brands has interests in wines and liquors.

Liggett earned $1.68 a share in the first quarter on sales of $243.64 million, up from $1.32 a year earlier on sales of $220.76 million.

ENI Nominations Made

ROME, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Alberto Grandi, chairman of Bastogi, was nominated today by Italian State Industry Minister Gianni De Michelis to fill the top post of the state energy group ENI, an official statement said. ENI Financial Director Leonardo Di Donna was nominated vice chairman of the energy concern, although there was no indication whether the nominations would be accepted either by the government or by the candidates themselves.

GM Cuts Payout, Warns of Loss

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, May 6 — General Motors cut its quarterly dividend almost in half yesterday and warned that it may lose money in the present quarter. This would be GM's first quarterly loss since 1970, when it lost $77 million in the third quarter due to a strike.

Meanwhile, sales figures reported yesterday showed that the U.S. auto industry as a whole experienced its worst month in five years in April — normally the industry's best selling month — with sales of domestic-made cars down 31 percent from a year earlier.

Sales of imported cars fell an estimated 11.5 percent to approximately 203,000 units, a sign that the year-long boom in sales of fuel-efficient imports is finally being braked by the country's worsening economy.

Imports nevertheless took 27.3 percent of all new-car sales in the United States during the period, their largest percentage in history. The relatively good import sales come on the eve of a Washington conference of chief executives of the Big Three and the head of the United Automobile Workers union. All have voiced concern over the rising share of the declining market being taken by foreign automakers. The April sales reports are expected to fuel appeals for federal action of some sort to reduce import sales.

GM said that because of declining sales and a worsening economy, "It is questionable whether the corporation will remain profitable during the current calendar quarter." The board of directors voted to cut the quarterly dividend 48 percent — to 60 cents per share from $1.15. The dividend is the lowest since early 1976. The cut will preserve about $150 million for use in retooling factories to build smaller autos.

Almost 64%

In the year-ago second quarter, GM paid an extra 50 cents a share for a total of $1.65 a share. On that basis, GM's action yesterday reduced its second-quarter payout almost 64 percent. The dividend is payable June 10 to holders of record May 15.

Ford Motor now is the only Big Three automaker still paying a boom-level dividend, since it recently declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share. Chrysler Corp. has omitted its payout since last year's third quarter.

GM's statement that it may post a loss probably means that none of the Big Three will be profitable in the present quarter. Ford and Chrysler have been losing money in recent months, but most analysts had expected GM to weather the slump without slipping into the red.

GM profits fell 87 percent in the first quarter to $155 million. Analysts had been estimating a similar profit for the second quarter.

GM Chairman Thomas Murphy called the dividend cut part of a "prudent approach" to ensure GM's leadership position in the industry. He said he expected high interest rates and rising fuel prices to continue hurting sales.

'A Disaster'

The figures reported by the domestic industry showed that April sales were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.1 million, the slowest pace since April, 1975. The industry sells about 8.5 million cars in an average year.

"The 1980 model year has been a disaster," said Harry Stark, editor of Ward's Automotive Reports, a trade journal. "We're looking for the industry to build 6.8 million units for the whole model year, the lowest since 1975. It's just a disaster."

The Big Three sold 507,964 new passenger cars in April, down from 724,443 delivered in April last year. GM's April retail sales of 346,812 new cars were down 27.2 percent; Ford's sales of 113,682 were down 41.6 percent, and Chrysler's sales of 47,470 new cars were down 42.4 percent.

For all domestic automakers,

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Speed of U.S. Downturn Awes Analysts

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Wall Street economists are looking with awe at the speed with which business activity is dropping and saying, in effect, "Hold on to your seats."

Forecasts are being revised wholesale. Even where the numbers have not changed materially on the overall course of recession, the probable shape of the downturn is being altered sharply to include declines in this quarter and the next that are severe by any definition.

The revisions are already prompting stock market strategy changes, ranging from switches in stock group selections to precautionary raising of cash reserves.

"This is one of the most pervasive drops we've ever seen in the economy," says Gary Wenglowski, economist at Goldman Sachs. "It's sharp. This isn't a mild recession we're going into."

He has alerted clients that real gross national product, adjusted for inflation, "could possibly decline at a 5 percent annual rate, on average, in the second and third quarters."

Townsend-Greenspan, a consulting firm, which earlier forecast a drop of about 5 percent in real GNP this quarter, advised clients yesterday that it is projecting real GNP to fall at annual rates of 7.7 percent this quarter, 5.5 percent in the third quarter and 1.6 percent in the fourth quarter.

This would mean a peak-to-trough drop of 3.5 percent and a decline for the full year of 1.4 percent. The firm's 1981 forecast is a less-than-robust gain of 0.2 percent.

"Conceivably, the second quarter could be worse than our estimate," says Kathryn Eckhoff, a Townsend-Greenspan economist, "because our assumptions are conservative."

Although the firm's peak-to-trough estimate for GNP is smaller than the 5.8 percent decline in the 1973-75 recession, "the current recession could be worse in terms of final demand," she says.

"In the last recession, the drop in final demand was 2.2 percent and the rest of the GNP decline was due to inventory adjustments. This time, there's little inventory change and we estimate that almost all of the drop will be caused by weak final demand."

William Helman, economist at Smith Barney, also advised clients that "I wouldn't be surprised to see a rate of decline in real GNP of 7-to-8 percent in the second quarter." He is still estimating the peak-to-trough setback for GNP at 4 percent, "but the shape of this thing is different now." The firm remains cautious toward the stock market.

The rapidity and breadth of deterioration in the economy, and the changes in forecasts as economists try to keep pace with their indicators almost assure a quickening of earnings estimate reductions by analysts. The growing uncertainty over the robustness of recovery in 1981 also could begin to affect market sentiment, analysts say.

Morgan Stanley's investment manager Barton Biggs has changed his firm's model portfolio.

"I think the high-quality consumer growth stocks, particularly the consumer-oriented ones which we've liked for a while, represent tremendous investments in this environment," he says.

He advised "substantially increased holdings" of these to clients yesterday. "Some of the old 'nifty-fifty' names like American Home Products, International Flavors & Fragrances, Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly, Philip Morris and Procter & Gamble are the epitomies of this. I expect their returns on equity, relative to the market, to be rising.

"Many of these stocks are actually selling at the same prices as they did on the day of the 1974 low even though their earnings and dividends have expanded. It makes sense to move toward predictable growth companies that are cycle-resistant.

Mr. Biggs is much cooler toward growth companies in the technology sector, however. "They've done better than the consumer growth stocks in the marketplace since 1974 and they're vulnerable to surprises in this environment, so we'd be cautious on those."

Mr. Biggs also is advising clients to reduce or eliminate holdings of metals and of basic industry stocks. "Their time will come again but I wouldn't hold them now," he says. "We think the real vulnerability in this market is in lower grade industrial companies. Many have become highly leveraged with debt."

Mr. Wenglowski is forecasting a modest full-year drop in corporate profits, "but this conceals fairly sharp negative numbers as the year goes on," he says. In the fourth quarter, he estimates, corporate profits will be 10-to-15 percent below year-earlier levels and, in the first quarter of 1981, 15-to-25 percent below the year earlier.

Townsend-Greenspan projects after-tax corporate profits will drop to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $132.3 billion this quarter, from a $160 billion rate in the first quarter, and decline to $111.9 billion in the fourth. It expects profits to begin recovering in the 1981 first quarter and projects an annual rate of $139.1 billion in the 1981 fourth quarter.

Big Board Prices Hit At Close

Early Oil Euphoria Dissipates Later

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 6 — Late profit taking trimmed earlier strength, but the New York stock market still managed small price gains over a broad front today in the heaviest trading in two weeks.

Analysts said profit taking set in after traders took a negative view of news about a further hydrocarbon discovery in the Hibernia area off Newfoundland.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average lost 0.26 to close at 816.04 but advances led declines 5-to-2 as volume expanded to 40 million shares from 34.09 million yesterday.

Gulf Oil's Canadian unit said it found additional hydrocarbons in the Hibernia well. But traders were discouraged by the spare statement.

"They (Gulf Canada) didn't really say anything. Traders felt that if they had good news they would have come out with it," one analyst said.

Atlantic Richfield President Thornton Bradshaw said Arco's primary recoverable oil reserves at its Kuparuk River field in Alaska is 200 million barrels. He told the annual meeting that production start-up at 60,000 barrels a day is planned for 1982. Arco plans $20 billion capital spending for the next five years.

Conoco announced an oil find on the North Slope of Alaska that tested at rates ranging up to 1,340 barrels a day. The company said said further drilling must be done to determine the commercial potential of the field.

Volume leader General Motors opened 2⅝ lower but held above that level until late in the session before closing down 3 at 41⅛.

Active Ford Motor, which analysts expect will cut its dividend later this year, lost ¾ to 21½. McDonnell Douglas dropped 1⅜ to 27.

In Washington, the Federal Reserve Board said at the close that it will eliminate the surcharge on discount borrowings by large banks which was imposed March 14.

OPEC Discusses Long-Term Pricing Plan

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, May 6 (UPI) — Ministers from the 13 OPEC countries gathered here for a special meeting opening tomorrow to consider a long-term program for raising the price of their crude oil.

In what analysts described as one of the most important meetings in the 20-year history of the oil cartel, the ministers were scheduled to debate and put the finishing touches on a long-range strategy that would gradually lift the price of OPEC crude to the level of alternative energy resources.

The only item on the agenda will be discussion of the draft pricing plan drawn up last February in London by OPEC's strategy committee, chaired by Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

If the ministers can reach agreement on the plan — which some OPEC members are said to oppose — it will be formally ratified at the cartel's 20th anniversary conference set for November in Baghdad.

Oil industry reports say the draft agreement under consideration calls for price and production adjustments to maintain, and progressively increase, the price of OPEC crude, along the following lines:

- Prices: Each quarter, OPEC would adjust its rates to provide for gradual but regular increases in the real price of its oil up to the level of alternative energy resources.

"The aim of this system," said Algeria's Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi, "would be to make up for the effects of inflation and to increase in real terms the purchasing power of crude oil by a certain percentage."

- Production: To prevent "mini-gluts" developing that could drive down the real price of OPEC crude, as happened between 1974 and 1978, OPEC would establish a production scheme requiring cutbacks by each member when the market slackens. The draft also includes provisions for increasing total output in times of critical shortages.

OPEC oil prices, which currently range from $26 to $35 a barrel, will not be discussed until the the cartel's regular ministerial meeting June 9 in Algiers. But oil industry analysts note that it will be impossible for OPEC to formulate a long-range price strategy without re-establishing a single benchmark rate.

Enormous Gas Field Seen Along Mideast Gulf Area

ABU DHABI (AP-DJ) — Throughout the Gulf region, authorities speak with awe of the offshore natural-gas possibilities in a Khuff formation that seems to run along the entire Gulf's entire shore. The Khuff is a geological formation of the Permian period that lies 10,000 feet or more below the surface.

Qatar has discovered a huge field in that zone that may have 100 trillion cubic feet of gas, equal to nearly half the proven reserves in the United States. In 1978, Kuwaiti drillers hit a pocket of gas in the Khuff of such high pressure that it blew out, starting a fire.

Across the Gulf, Iran has found enough reserves to make it the world's second largest holder of natural-gas reserves, behind only the Soviet Union.

But, as plentiful as the gas may be, there is not any rush to develop it. Producers wait confidently for better prices, and they want consumers to help finance the high cost of building facilities for collecting and liquefying the gas for export. Iran's export potential could be huge.

Many geologists believe that the Persian Khuff will prove highly productive of gas throughout the region and lead to a sizable increase in gas reserves for ultimate export," says James Jensen, president of Jensen Associates, a Boston oil and gas consulting concern.

Officially, Abu Dhabi has 26 trillion cubic feet of proven gas reserves, but Mana Saeed al-Otaiba, United Arab Emirates' petroleum minister, says the true figure is bigger.

Mahmoud Hamza-Krouha, general manager of Abu Dhabi National Oil Co., is more cautious. "Undoubtedly, the geological potential for our gas reserves is large. However, more exploration is needed to know what we have," he says.

Those explorations are beginning in another deep well is to be drilled in the offshore Upper Zakum field that is producing 50,000 barrels of oil a day. Nearby is a huge gas field of unknown extent. Should the Upper Zakum drilling find gas below the producing oil zone, there is reason for believing that the gas fields are connected. "Then it would appear that we have the largest gas field in the world," an official says.

Some officials in Qatar make the same claim for that state's Northwest Dome offshore gas field. That field is estimated at 100 trillion cubic feet, though more drilling is needed to prove it. Recently, an oil exploration group led by Wintershall of West Germany found "very significant" gas reserves, increasing optimism about the possibilities.

Ali Jaidah, the managing director of Qatar General Petroleum Corp., says the highest estimate for the field's reserves is 250 trillion cubic feet, about 10 percent of the world's known reserves.

The Royal Dutch-Shell group has been studying the field and the feasibility for development, but a "decision hasn't yet been made concerning the commercial utilization," says Abdullah Sallat, director of Qatar's Petroleum Affairs department.

That cautious movement into commercial utilization of the gas is repeated elsewhere.

Iran's political troubles are freezing development of its 400 trillion-plus cubic feet of gas reserves. Moreover, it thinks gas prices are much too low. Earlier this year, in an interview in Tehran, Ali Akbar Moinfar, Iran's petroleum minister, said that "prices of our gas exports should be tied directly to the price of our crude oil."

"At current Iranian crude prices, that would mean a gas price of nearly $7 per million British thermal units, the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

Abu Dhabi leads in the Gulf in developing a liquefied natural gas industry. It started exporting LNG to Tokyo Electric Power Co. in 1977 from its Das Island complex. Operational capacity is 550 million cubic feet a day.

The gas price is indexed to the price of Abu Dhabi's high-quality Murban crude oil. In the past 16 months, that gas price has jumped from $2.36 a million BTU to $5.39.

Saudi Arabia's $14.5 billion gas collection program is tied to associated gas obtained with crude oil, rather than separate gas fields. This is true, also, of Kuwait's gas. Both countries still have much prospecting to do in the Khuff and elsewhere to ascertain the potential.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for May 6, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9805	4.533	178.57*	47.31*	0.2946	——	6.881*	119.45*	35.26*
Brussels (a)	28.80	65.935	16.0825	6.885	3.416*	14.5475	——	17.375	5.129
Frankfurt	1.789	4.092	——	42.76*	2.12x	90.44*	6.215*	108.62*	31.83*
London (b)	2.2855	——	4.0893	9.5725	1.927.80	4.527	65.83	3.7675	12.829
Milan	843.30	1,929.55	470.72	201.56	——	425.61	29.278	508.45	150.04
New York	——	4.1885	9.579	233.68	0.1183*	0.5033	0.0346	0.4028	0.178
Paris	4.1885	9.579	233.68*	——	4.9436x	211.22*	14.525*	252.50*	74.52*
Zurich	1.6555	3.7818	92.3726*	39.5013*	0.1963	83.5268*	5.7403*	——	29.4652*
ECU	1.3993	0.6113	2.5062	5.8567	1.180.67	2.774	48.3928	2.3187	7.9551

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0339	Belgian fin. franc	29.475	0.2048	Hong Kong $	4.8825	0.2003	Saudi Riyal	3.3303
0.8427	Canadian $	1.1867	2.068	Irish £	0.4836	0.0783	Schilling	12.775
0.178	Danish krone	5.6177	0.0236	Israeli £	42.30	0.4611	Singapore $	2.1685
0.0229	Drachma	43.645	3.6928	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2708	0.2376	Swedish krona	4.2045
0.0283	Escudo	49.149	0.2025	Norw. krone	4.914	0.2685	U.A.E. dirham	3.7238
0.2705	Fin. mark	3.697	0.0142	Peseta	70.615	0.0043	Yen	231.60

£ Sterling: 1.1625 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.



Test our capabilities

PRIVATE JET SERVICES
JET AVIATION

8058 Zurich Airport 24-hrs service Tel. 1 - 814 20 02 Telex 59820 pjet ch

INVEST IN DIAMONDS



Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increase in value.

IDS at the diamond center of the world and in London at the Savoy Hotel is the leading direct source diamond company offering fine quality diamonds and jewelry for investment, gifts and personal use at exceptionally good value. All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate.

Write for free booklet «Practical Guide for Diamond Investment» or visit us and see.

International Diamond Sales
Head Office : 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium,
Tel. 031-31 77 54, Telex : 35395 indea - b.
LONDON : The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP - Tel. : 01-836 4343

PETROLEUM ECONOMIST

will help you to follow month by month the international oil and energy scene

Published in English, French and Japanese

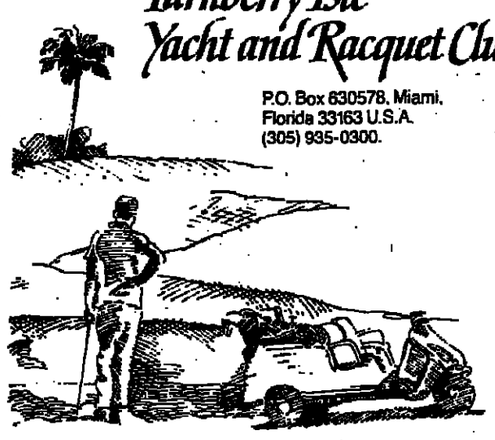
Free sample copy on request
Petroleum Economist 20 rue Pierre Bourdan 78160 Marly-le-Roi (France) Telephone : 958.47.42

chamsaur 80-01

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $140,000 to $600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

Tenneco Inc.

has acquired

Southwestern Life Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Tenneco Inc. in this transaction.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

May 2, 1980

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	27½	ACF	2.24	7.2	6	77	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
18⅝	11½	AMF	1.24	9.5	5	211	13	12⅝	13	
20	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.7		69	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	
12¼	7⅞	APL	1	10.	24	53	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	24¾	ARA	1.82	6.2	6	106	29½	28⅞	29½	+1
54⅝	24⅝	ASA	3	7.5		447	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—1⅝
12⅝	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.9	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31¼	17	AVX s	.32	1.4	10	122	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅜
40⅞	30⅝	AbbtLb	1.20	2.9	13	455	41	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅜
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	6.9	4	22	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
4⅞	2¼	AdmDg	.04	1.2	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	12.		102	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	AdmMl	.20e	5.2	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
46⅝	26⅞	AMD n			11	322	32¾	31	32¼	+1
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf	2.12	6.1	5	737	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	15	Ahmans	1.20	6.0	4	196	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	Aileen				28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	26½	AirPrd	.80	2.1		784	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞	+ ¼
18⅜	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	6.6	9	47	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
17½	7¼	Akzona		8.0	6	28	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
84	58½	AlaP pf	9	13.		z130	70⅞	70½	70½	
101¾	75½	AlaP pf	11	13.		z120	85	85	85	+1
78	54	AlaP pf	8.16	12.		z30	65½	65½	65½	+1½
79½	53	AlaP pf	8.28	13.		z50	66	66	66	+2
15⅝	13	Alagsco	1.48	11.	5	4	14	14	14	— ¼
55⅛	16	AlaskIn	.80	1.8	9	91	45	44¼	44½	— ¼
5	23¼	Albany s	1	3.7	7	26	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Alberto	.36	3.8	10	37	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
19¼	16½	Albtsn s	.80	4.4	7	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	Alcan s	1.40	5.9	4	903	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
37½	24½	AlcoStd	1.48	6.2	5	14	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	7.4	6	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
34⅛	17½	AllgCp	1.08a	5.6	3	23	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
28⅝	19½	AlgCp	pf2.86	13.		7	23	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
37½	17¼	AlgLud	1.40	5.3	3	193	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
56¼	32¼	AlgLd pf	3	7.4		3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		12	19	19	19	+ ⅛
18	12½	AllgPw	1.80	11.	7	343	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	AllenGp	1	7.8	5	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
61⅛	30¼	AlldCh	2.20	4.8	35	222	46⅛	45⅛	45⅜	
14¼	10⅛	AlldMnt	.86	7.6	6	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14⅛	AlldPd	.60	3.5	10	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27¼	18⅜	AlldStr	1.70	7.8	5	132	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	AllisCh	2	8.3	4	92	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
21⅜	12	AlphPr	.72	4.6	5	8	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
70⅞	48⅛	Alcoa	3.20	5.9	4	445	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	AmlSug	1.60	5.0	12	167	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
59⅛	35½	Amax	2.40	5.5	6	x600	44⅛	43¼	43¼	— ½
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	5.3		x42	56½	55½	56½	— ½
32¼	16⅛	Amrce	1.32	6.8	4	26	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
52	28¼	Amrc	pf2.60	8.1		1	32	32	32	
61½	31⅛	AHess	1.60	3.6	3	635	46	45	45	—1
14	6⅝	AmAir	.10f		25	199	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	
6	2⅛	AmAir wt				129	3	2⅞	3	
20⅛	14	AAir pf	2.18	15.		99	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	ABakr	1.20	8.6	18	23	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ½
69⅜	56⅜	ABrnds	5.80	8.3	6	297	u71⅜	68⅞	70⅜	+2⅛
33	26⅜	ABrd	pf1.70	5.1		2	u33⅜	33	33⅛	+1⅛
33½	21⅜	ABrd	pf2.75	10.		287	27½	27¼	27¼	
35¼	29⅜	ABrd	pf2.67	7.7		1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	26	ABdcst	1.60	5.8	5	317	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	13	ABldM	.78	5.8	6	16	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
41½	27¼	AmCan	2.90	9.4	5	190	31	30⅝	30⅝	
8¼	3⅛	ACentry			5	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.8	8	2610	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11	AmDistl			53	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24¾	14¼	ADT	1.16	6.6	6	126	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
22¼	15⅛	AEIPw	2.22	12.	8	951	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	AmExp	2	5.9	7	1857	34⅛	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7½	AFamil	.60b	7.6	4	93	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	AGIBd	2.15e	11.		51	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	AGnCv	1.44a	7.5		26	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	24⅝	AGnIns	1	3.3	5	x93	30½	30	30¼	+ ½
16½	11⅛	AHerltLf	.60	4.9	6	x4	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14¼	AmHolst	1.12	6.4	5	45	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
29½	21⅞	AHome	1.70	6.2	11	2105	28	27⅛	27⅝	+1⅛
35⅜	24⅝	AmHosp	.92	2.6	12	539	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	AmInvl	.40a	4.2	8	x123	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
39	24⅛	AMI s	.80	2.2	11	246	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅜
9½	4⅞	AmMotrs	.38	5.7	4	207	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	36½	ANatR	3.44	8.5	8	249	41⅛	39⅞	40⅝	— ⅝
31½	15⅛	AmSLFla	.80b	3.4	5	23	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	AShip	.80	6.2	10	28	13⅜	13	13	
58⅛	44⅞	AStand	4	7.5	5	164	53½	53	53½	+ ½
10⅛	5⅛	ASterll	.32	4.5	7	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	
34½	20⅝	AmStr	.80	3.3	6	12	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
59⅛	38½	AmStr	pf5.51	13.		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
59⅞	45	ATT	5	9.3	7	3305	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
63	48⅛	ATT pf	4	7.1		12	56⅛	56	56⅛	
47⅛	30⅝	ATT pf	3.64	9.3		145	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	31½	ATT pf	3.74	9.3		156	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	AWatWk	.96	8.7	4	46	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅞	AWat	pf1.25	12.		z110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16	Ameron	1.20	6.6	5	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	AmesD	.40	2.8	5	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18½	Ametek s	1	4.3	11	86	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
31¼	18½	Amfac	1.32	4.7	7	151	28	27⅜	28	
41	32½	AMPInc	1	2.7	10	460	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	14	Ampco	.60a	2.6	5	23	23⅝	23	23	
28⅝	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.1	9	279	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	AmrepCp			18	45	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Amstar	1.35	6.9	7	126	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Amst pf	.48	10.		42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	30¼	Amsted	2.48	7.0	5	126	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	15⅛	Analog s			14	35	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Anchor	s1.28	8.7	5	36	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
25	18⅞	AnClay	1.12	5.4	5	59	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	5.7	6	92	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26¼	24⅝	AnheusB	n.96	3.6	8	1951	u27¼	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	12½	Anixter	.48	1.7	8	47	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
44	18⅝	Apache	.40	1.4	16	38	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21½	18	Apache wi				2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
72	54	ApPw	pf7.40	13.		z70	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+2½
10¼	5⅛	ApldDig			7	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55t	14.	8	98	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	6.1	5	158	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	
31¼	22½	Arcat	pf2.16	9.0		6	24	23⅞	24	
39⅛	17⅞	ArchrD	.20b	.6	12	1152	34⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
9½	2⅛	ArctEn	.05t			9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	ArizPS	2	11.	6	430	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
109	77	ArlPpl	10.70	11.		220	95	95	95	+1
11½	6⅞	ArkBst	.60	8.1	15	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
31½	21¼	ArkLG	s1.24	4.8	9	96	25⅝	25	25⅜	+1⅛
4	1⅞	ArlenRty				23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Armada			6	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅞	19¼	Armco	1.50	5.7	5	164	26½	26	26½	+ ½
42	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	4.2		12	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
51	36⅝	Armr	pf4.75	12.		z100	41	41	41	—1
19	12⅝	ArmCk	1.10	7.7	5	480	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
24½	12⅜	ArmRu	1.20	7.3	4	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33	13⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.0	7	141	19⅝	19	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Arvin	1.12	11.	5	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Arvin pf	2	11.		24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
59½	16½	Asarco	1.40a	3.2	3	733	33⅞	32⅛	32⅜	—1
44⅛	25⅛	AshlOil	2.20	6.6	4	241	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	36⅝	AshlO	pf4.50	10.		406	43⅝	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅛	AsdDG	1.50	7.9	6	770	19⅝	19⅛	19	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Athlone	1.40	8.0	4	63	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅜	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	7	22	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
106	60⅛	AtlRich	3.40	3.8	6	810	91	89⅛	90¼	+1⅛
44	34	AtlRc	pf3.75	9.7		z150	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
126½	73	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.6		5	107¼	106½	107¼	+1
24¼	10½	AtlasCp				49	12½	12	12	— ⅛
41	30⅛	AutoDta	.64	1.7	15	93	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	5.2	3	826	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
59	38⅛	Avco	pf3.20	6.9		2	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
74	49⅛	Avco	pf4.20	7.2		11	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+3⅛
22⅛	15½	Avery	.72	4.4	6	241	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	Avnet	.80	3.4	5	209	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	31⅝	Avon	3	8.2	9	1786	37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
28½	12⅛	Aydin			13	141	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+1
		— B—B—B —								
63⅛	5⅛	BAV Liq	52c			96	5⅛	d 5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	7⅛	Bache	.50a	5.8	3	285	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
70½	38	BakrInt	.80	1.3	17	996	60⅛	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	12½	Balder s	.24	1.8	9	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
40½	22⅛	BaldwU	1.40	5.2	5	46	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
60	35⅛	BldU	pf2.06	5.2		3	40	39½	40	+ ½
28⅛	19	BallCp	1.40	6.5	4	45	21⅛	21½	21½	
48⅝	19	BallyMf	.10	.4	15	1531	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
25⅝	18⅛	BaltGE	2.44	11.	7	795	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
49	34⅛	Balt	pfB4.50	12.		z220	38	38	38	+1
43	19⅛	BanCal	1.12	4.1	6	375	27½	27	27	+4⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Bandag	.70	4.6	7	1423	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	21⅛	BangPnt	1	3.3	3	111	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
43¼	24⅛	BkNY	2.72	8.4	4	119	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+1⅛
16	10⅛	BkofVa	1.16	9.9	4	57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	BnkAm	1.44	5.5	6	3783	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
48⅛	35⅝	BankTr	3.30	7.3	4	222	46	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
28	18⅛	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		2	23	23	23	
16⅝	7⅛	Banner	.14	1.1	16	142	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
58⅛	29⅛	Barber	1.60	3.0	18	32	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	BardCR	.36	2.4	10	979	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	BarnGp	s.80	5.1	4	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	BarnBk	n1.20	5.2	6	171	23	22⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	14⅛	BarryWr	.52	2.1	11	19	25	24⅛	24⅛	
45⅛	23½	Bausch s	1	2.4	12	7331	u46	40⅛	41	—4
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.4	13	496	45⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
10⅛	3⅛	BayFncl			7	5	4⅛		5	
27⅛	18⅛	BayStG	2.20	9.9	6	24	22½	22⅛	22½	
14⅛	9½	BaykCip	.64	4.4	7	23	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
24¼	16½	BeatFd	1.30	6.3	7	1566	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
120	103	Beat pf	4	3.8		1	104	104	104	+1
49½	34⅛	Beat pf	3.38	8.3		78	40⅛	40¼	40½	+ ¼
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.3	14	35	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ⅜
34½	26¼	BectnD	.92	2.7	11	63	34⅛	34⅛	34½	
16	6	Beker			5	178	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
50	26⅝	BelcoPt	1	2.8	5	49	36	35⅝	35½	— ¼
30⅛	20⅛	Belden	1.60	6.2	5	49	26	25	26	+ ⅜
7⅛	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.6	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅛	16¼	BellHow	.96	4.2	8	79	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
15	6⅛	BellInd	.20a	2.0	5	21	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
19⅛	14½	BellCd g	1.64			5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30½	21	Bemis	1.40	6.5	4	16	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ¼
55⅛	36¼	Bendix	2.84	7.1	5	655	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ¼
39¼	35	Bendx pf wi				15	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	BenfCp	2	9.1	5	180	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
45⅛	28⅛	Benef	pf4.30	13.		14	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
140¼	78	Benef	pf5.50	5.4		z28	101½	101½	101½	+8
26½	16¼	Benef	pf2.50	12.		z70	21	21	21	+ ⅛
19⅛	2⅛	BenetB			19	341	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅛	3	BerkeyP			6	135	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅛	15½	BestPd	.24	1.4	6	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
26¼	19	BethStl	1.60	7.7	3	158	20⅛	20½	20⅞	
47¼	34⅛	BigThr	.88b	1.9	15	7	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	16½	Binney	.92	4.6	10	15	20	19⅛	20	+ ¼
27¼	12	BisFSL	s.80	4.0	6	40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25¼	17⅛	BlackDr	.76	4.0	8	535	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	BlairJn s	1	6.4	5	35	16	15½	15⅛	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅛	15	BlissL	1.10	5.8	5	27	19⅛	19	19⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	BlckHR	1.60	6.7	9	44	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	BlueB	1.80	6.0	5	239	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BobbieBr			150	37	3	2⅞	3	
39⅛	22	Boeing	s1.20	3.5	7	3289	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	—1⅛
42⅛	27	BoiseC	1.75	5.5	5	313	32⅛	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Borden	1.90	8.4	5	847	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	29	BorgW	2.30	6.9	5	57	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
6⅛	2⅛	Bormns	.20e	5.9	21	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	BosEd	2.72	13.	7	75	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
83⅛	61	BosE	pf8.88	12.		z420	72	71⅛	72	+1
10⅛	8⅛	BosE	pr1.17	12.		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	10	BosE	pr1.46	12.		58	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Braniff	.20	2.9		397	7⅛	6⅛	7	
27⅛	20⅛	BrigSt	1.20a	5.6	6	93	22	21½	21½	
39⅛	30⅛	BristM	1.60	4.5	10	2244	36⅛	35	35⅛	+1⅛
44⅛	32	BristM pf	2	5.4		4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	21⅛	BritPet	1.67e	5.5	6	233	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
17⅛	12	BrkwGl	1.08	7.5	6	207	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	BkyUG	2.22	11.	6	34	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	BkUG	pf2.47	12.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	16⅛	BwnSh	1.20	5.7	4	33	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
22⅛	12	Brown	.30	1.3	7	192	24	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	BwnGp	2	8.7	4	20	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	BwnFer	.70	4.7	9	158	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Brnswk	.90	7.8	4	196	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
30	22⅛	Brnsk	pf2.40	10.		12	24	24	24	+ ¼
33⅛	17⅛	BrushW s	1	4.2	8	87	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	BucyEr	.88	5.5	6	101	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	BudgC	pf.60	12.		1	5	5	5	
19⅛	12⅛	BefFor s	1	7.4	6	7	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Bundy	1	11.	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14½	BunkrH	2.04	11.		22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	BunkR	1.20	4.5	7	195	27⅛	26	26½	+ ¼
20	14⅛	Burlind	1.40	8.2	6	724	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
80⅛	43⅛	BurlNo	2.10	3.6	4	566	59⅛	58⅛	59	—1⅛
7½	5⅛	BrlNo pf	.55	9.6		19	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	42⅛	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.4		116	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Burndy	1	3.4	9	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	BrnsRL			32	182	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
87½	62	Burrgh	2.60	4.1	8	729	64½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
15	10⅛	Butlrin	s.52	4.7	6	72	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ¼
18⅛	9⅛	Buttes			14	163	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		— C—C—C —								
43⅛	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.8	11	678	36⅛	36	36	— ½
54⅛	43⅛	CBS	2.80	6.3	6	216	44½	43⅛	44½	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅛	CCI			4	103	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	CLC			9	10	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	CNA Fn			3	107	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	CNA pf	1.10	5.7		25	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	CNAI	1.14a	11.		31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC	3.40	5.3	8	604	64⅛	61⅛	63⅛	+2⅛
16⅛	13⅛	CP Nat	1.88	12.	7	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28⅛	13⅛	CTS	.80	4.8	7	67	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
68⅛	34⅛	CabotC	2	3.1	7	62	63⅛	61½	63½	+1⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Cadence			3	17	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	10	Caesars			14	967	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
27	18⅛	CalFdn	s1.67l	9.5	5	305	18⅛	d17	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	CamerB			6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	17	CmRL g	s.60a	2.0		169	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	CamSp	1.90	6.8	7	80	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	CampT	1.20	5.1	8	64	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	23⅛	CdPac	g1.70e			235	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
18	12⅛	CanalR	.44	4.6	19	1	14	14	14	
29⅛	18⅛	Cannon	1.20b	5.2	5	x30	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	37	CapCits	.20	.4	9	146	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	CapHold	1.08	6.4	6	669	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Caring	g.10		10	231	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Carlisle	.90	4.0	5	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
29⅛	21	Carnat	1.60	7.0	6	233	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
58½	45⅛	CaroCO	5	10.	8	z110	48	47⅛	48	+1½
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	5.4	4	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22	14⅛	CarPw	2.08	11.	6	1882	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CarP	pf2.67	11.		15	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
36	24⅛	CarTec	1.90	6.3	6	199	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CarrGn	.79e	6.6		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	CarsPir	1.20	8.3	4	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	CartHw	1.16	6.9	6	102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	CartWal	.40	5.8	7	49	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	CascNG	.92	9.8	5	25	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
19	10⅛	CastlCk	.80b	7.2	11	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
59½	43½	CatrpT	2.40	5.3	8	2574	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ½
17⅛	11⅛	CecoCp	.75	5.6	3	41	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
50	39⅛	Celanse	3.60	8.1	5	116	45⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	Celan	pf4.50	11.		3	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Cenco			6	342	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
48	22½	Centex	.25	.8	11	422	30⅛	30	30½	+ ½
16½	11⅛	CenSoW	1.50	10.	7	1429	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
20⅛	15	CenHud	2.16	12.	6	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	7	42	15	14⅛	14⅛	
46½	30	CnlLt	pf4.50	12.		z50	39	39	39	+1
14⅛	10	CenllPS	1.40	11.	7	93	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ¼
65	27⅛	CenLaE	2	4.2	8	92	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	CeMPw	1.64	12.	6	80	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	CenSoya	.84	7.1	7	124	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
25⅛	21⅛	CenTel	2	8.1	7	105	25	24⅛	24⅛	
54⅛	19½	CentrDat	1b	3.7	9	99	27	26½	27	+ ½
8⅛	6⅛	CntryTel	.44	7.9	5	34	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Crt-teed	1.04	6.9	11	67	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	CessAir	.40	2.9	7	755	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Chmpin	1.40	6.4	5	400	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 18)



Reading annual reports is a pastime that brings a new meaning to the word "dull".

If you think most corporate growth stories are dull, we invite you to take a close look at MAPCO's 1979 Annual Report. Not only will you find the numbers behind 19 straight years of growth in sales and earnings interesting, but our diversification story and the people that made it happen make good reading, too.

Write today for your copy.

MAPCO INC.
Dept. P. 1800 S. Baltimore Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL MDA - NYSE - MWSE - PSE

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

OPM

$21,522,000
COMPUTER LEASE FINANCING

O.P.M. LEASING SERVICES EUROPEAN OPERATIONS

Since July 30, 1979, the undersigned have arranged with financial institutions in the United Kingdom, West Germany and France the financing of its large-scale IBM and Amdahl computer leases in the above aggregate amount.

O.P.M. LEASING SERVICES (U.K.) LIMITED
London

O.P.M. LEASING SERVICES (DEUTSCHLAND) GMBH
Cologne

O.P.M. LEASING SERVICES (FRANCE) S.A.
Paris

April 30, 1980.

European Gold Markets

May 6, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	517.50	512.50	Unch.
Zurich	519.50	512.50	—3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	539.34	542.21	+4.75

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Price	May 80	Aug. 80	Nov. 80
500	33.00-38.00	—	—
520	16.00-21.00	—	—
570	5.00-6.00	38.00-43.00	—
590	3.00-4.00	32.50-37.00	—
610	2.00-3.00	26.00-31.00	—
630	1.50-2.00	19.00-24.00	43.00-49.00
650	1.00-1.50	—	33.00-38.00

Gold Bullion 516.00-521.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

POLYUTIL S/A - INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO DE MATÉRIAS PLÁSTICAS, is looking for manufacturers of machines and equipment destined for the production of plastic products, to enlarge an industrial plant located in João Pessoa - PB.

The interested manufacturers may write to BR-101 - Km.02 - Distrito Industrial - João Pessoa - PB.-BRAZIL - CEP: 58.000.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

azil Elite rced to ke Loans

est Set at 6% wo-Year Deal

DE JANEIRO, May 6 (AP-The economic elite of Brazil forced to lend money to the y at 6-percent annual inter- two years. Officials say pect to take in $716 million, bitter protests from the esti- 0,000 Brazilians affected.

government announced last that taxpayers with in- income in 1979 equivalent to han $82,000 would have to e Treasury 10 percent of the exceeding that sum. The or- fined unearned income as dividends, bonuses, inheri- lottery winnings and gains pital transactions.

compulsory loans may be n 10 installments, to be re- in 10 installments two years nnual interest will be only 6 although annual inflation ently 84 percent and is ex- to stay above 50 percent for t 24 months.

government says the deposits refully avoids the word "tax" help fight inflation and nar- e income distribution gap in Critics denounce a "soak- n" scheme.

plan was unveiled after 1979 ms had been filed, meaning was too late for taxpayers to their income reports.

o to bed one night with one laws and I wake up with an- funed a director of a major an industrial group. Said an- executive, "Many people going to be able to pay this They are going to have to al loans to pay it off."

il had no tax on unearned in- until two years ago, when a as introduced on real-estate ctious producing net income e than $82,000.

Era of Pocket Computer Is Dawning

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ) — The pocket computer is almost here. Just on the market in Japan and headed for Europe and the United States later this year is a small, lightweight device that looks like a calculator, performs like a computer and sells for about $125.

Its keyboard has letters as well as numerals and it can deal with words as well as digits. It can be programmed in Basic, a standard computer language.

The manufacturer is Sharp Corp., which also marketed the first portable electric calculator a decade ago. Its new product is the first hand-held device that clearly crosses the line between calculator and computer, representing the first of a new class of self-contained electronic machines that are computational and informational.

These devices are not likely to have any quick effect on what is almost a U.S. monopoly in the sale of so-called home and personal computers. But they could pose a serious challenge to the only segment of the world calculator industry still dominated by U.S. manufacturers — the market for advanced, programmable calculators.

While sales of hand-held calculators are increasing less than 10 percent a year, sales of programmable units are growing at a 40-percent annual rate. Last year, those sales amounted to an estimated $120 million and practically all of them were made by Texas Instruments and Hewlett-Packard.

Sharp's new computer offers the prospect of utility with novelty. Computer experts who have examined prototypes predict the machine will sell well among engineers, scientists and financial analysts as well as students.

The Sharp machine, known as the PC-1210, has been test-marketed in Japan for about a month and will go on sale in Europe in two months. Sharp says the product will not be sold in the United States until a printer attachment is available, not likely before the end of the year.

The PC-1210 can store up to 400 steps of program instruction and has 26 memories in which information can be placed. It also can be used with an ordinary cassette tape recorder for storing and recalling programs and information.

The PC-1211, a $175 companion machine introduced in Japan about a week ago, has a main memory with a capacity of about 1,000 bytes, or characters of information.

By comparison, there are about 4,000 bytes of main memory in the popular TRS-80, a $500 personal computer made by the Radio Shack division of Tandy Corp., and about 2,200 bytes in the most advanced programmable calculator, Hewlett-Packard's HP-41C. With maximum memory, it retails for about $450.

Even the most powerful of the new Sharp computers has important limitations. Besides the small memory, the lack of a printer makes it extremely difficult to write programs of any length. And the display, a strip of the kind of liquidy crystal used in many digital watches, can hold only one line of information.

But improvements are on the way. Sharp is developing a liquid crystal strip that can display four lines of 80 characters, rolling left to right to show 40 at a time. An early version of the printer in the works will be marketed in the United States this autumn in the form of a pocket-sized electronic typewriter. And extra semiconductor memory is becoming much less expensive and more available.

Those familiar with the Sharp machine hope the company or its rivals eventually will develop a pocket unit that can communicate with larger computers over telephone lines. Such devices might also furnish enough memory to allow users to collect data or write programs in the field for later use on non-portable computers.

In the meantime, Texas Instruments seems unworried. "It's a fun machine, but we question its end use," says John Barrett, engineering manager for the company's professional calculators. "We think it will be more useful as a tutorial for learning Basic than for solving problems."

EMI Joins Casualties in Medical Scanner Field

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ) — When General Electric agreed last week to buy EMI Ltd.'s money-losing scanner operations, EMI joined a lengthening list of companies that have not succeeded in this rarefied and brutally competitive business.

In recent years, control of the field has swung away from the early innovator into the hands of conglomerates able to shoulder the burdensome costs of research and marketing.

Back in 1973, EMI's prospects were considerably brighter. The company's researchers had just developed the computerized axial tomographic (CAT) scanner, a machine that uses a computer to instantly assemble thousands of X-ray images into cross-sectional picture of the body's interior.

It was a radical departure for EMI, a large record company then best known for its discovery of the Beatles.

The CAT scanner was hailed as the greatest innovation in radiology since Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-rays in 1895. It produced clearer images than X-rays, it could detect much smaller tumors, and it showed organs in motion. Thus, the machine often eliminated the need for exploratory surgery and other risky diagnostic procedures.

There was an obvious market for the scanners, and they carried a six-figure price tag. Numerous companies plunged into the business, dazzled by the prospect of mining the lucrative hospital market.

The bonanza, however, did not last long. Although steadily rising prices for the machines pushed the world market to a high of $520 million last year, the number of units sold has been falling for two years as efforts to contain hospital costs have delayed or barred sales.

Where once there were 20 companies making scanners, only 10 are in the business now, and still more are expected to drop out eventually.

As the inventor of CAT scanners, EMI had a three-year jump on its competitors in a wide-open market. But when leading companies in the field of medical diagnostic technology came out with scanners of their own, EMI's profits evaporated.

Last December, Thorn Electrical Industries acquired EMI for the equivalent of $395 million and changed its name to Thorn EMI. EMI's medical division, including the scanner business, had shown a loss in each of the preceding three fiscal years. Now Thorn itself has shed the EMI unit. In a $37.5 million transaction, GE agreed to buy the scanner business and settle patent litigation with EMI.

Relative Newcomer

Analysts agree that a handful of large companies, firmly entrenched in medical diagnostic technology, will ultimately control the CAT scanner business.

GE fits this profile, accounting for about a third of U.S. sales of X-ray equipment. A relative newcomer to the scanner business, GE in just four years has grabbed about 38 percent of the world market, not including the business it inherits from EMI.

Siemens of West Germany, Philips of the Netherlands, and Toshiba and Hitachi of Japan are among those considered ultimate industry leaders, along with GE.

Given the rapidly changing technology of CAT scanners, "a small, entrepreneurial company cannot finance its own growth and survive without getting married," says Joseph Teague, president of Technicare Corp. "The cost of research, distribution and service means that companies in the CAT business have to be perceived by physicians as being there in the long term."

Pfizer got into the business through its 1975 purchase of scanner technology developed at Georgetown University. The venture has been unprofitable. In 1978, Pfizer sold about 30 old-model scanners to Hungary for a relatively low price, although it denies that this was an inventory sell-off.

Despite its losses, a spokesman for the company says that "we don't have any plans to leave the market. We have a long-term commitment."

Syntex bailed out of the CAT scanner business in 1978 after only two years. It established a $3 million reserve for its remaining inventory, selling dismantled scanners to computer companies and scrap-metal dealers.

U.S. sales have fallen sharply, especially since a federal law clamping down on hospital purchases took effect. According to Blue Cross and Blue Shield associations, about 500 scanners were ordered in the United States in 1976 but only 220 in 1978 and 175 last year.

Coinciding with the drop in scanner sales was a sharp increase in their price. The average price of a scanner was $200,000 five years ago; today it is $500,000.

Growth of the scanner business will come mainly overseas. Analysts estimate the remaining potential U.S. market at 300 to 400 machines. It is 2½ times that abroad.

M Payout Cut, Loss Seen

(Continued from Page 15)

sales totaled 540,680 new 30.9-percent below April. American Motors reported 15,050 units, down 1.2 per- Volkswagen of America re- sales of 17,666 new cars, up percent.

port sales in April were esti- at 200,700, down from 31 a year ago. However, the ago period was a record month many importers as buyers con- d about gasoline supplies hur- o purchase smaller cars.

slight dip in import sales in h had been attributed to a age of cars in dealers' hands, but analysts said the April decrease was due largely to worsening consumer confidence in the economy. Datsun — up 24.4 percent to 55,961 units — was the only major importer to report a sales increase. Toyota, Mazda and Honda all showed declines. Analysts attributed the Datsun increase to a sales contest.

GM's share of domestic-made sales was up in April to 64.4 from 60.9 percent a year earlier; Ford's fell to 21.1 from 24.9 percent, and Chrysler's to 8.8 from 10.5 percent. Volkswagen and American Motors made slight gains. GM's share of the total U.S. market was down slightly to 46.9 from 47.1 percent.

Prices Soar On Dollar Eurobonds

LONDON, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds soared today in response to sharply lower short-term interest rates. Gains averaged about one point from yesterday's levels and 2½ points from Friday.

With one-month interbank funds costing 12½ percent, banks can finance purchases of many bond issues profitably and presumably will make some substantial profits if short-term interest rates keep dropping, analysts say.

A syndicate led by Salomon Brothers appears to be pushing the yield basis of the market lower with aggressive pricing on a $100-million, 10-year issue of Electricite de France. The government-guaranteed bonds have been priced at par bearing a coupon of 11¼ percent.

Ford Motor is offering a coupon of 12⅛ percent on its $200-million, five-year note offering via Goldman Sachs.

Three-month Eurodollar rates fell to 12.31 offered today from 13.19 percent yesterday and 14.44 percent Friday. With three-month Euromark rates quoted at 10.13 percent offered, the dollar's favorable interest differential against the Deutsche mark has been whittled down to 2.18 percentage points compared with a differential of 5.88 points a week earlier.

As a result, the dollar weakened on the foreign exchange market to 1.7930 DM after trading as low as 1.7865 during the day. Dealers said the rate would have declined further if it had not been for active support provided by the Bundesbank.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, money market conditions tightened considerably as a result of last week's decision by the Bundesbank to raise the discount and Lombard rates. Call money was quoted at 10.55 percent today, nearly a full point above the raised Lombard rate, and one-month to six-month rates ranged between 10.1 and 10.4 percent. Only 12-month rates remained relatively stable at 9.8 percent.

Tokyo Exchange

May 6, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	284	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	195
Asahi Glass	369	Mitsubi Chem.	N.A.
Canon	630	Mitsubi Corp.	675
Dai Nip. Print	524	Mitsubi Elec	280
Fuji Bank	715	Mitsui Co.	312
Fuji Photo	551	Mitsukoshi	415
Hitachi	224	Nippon Elec.	487
Honda Motor	585	Nippon Steel	145
C. Itoh	222	Sharp	539
I.H.I.	171	Sony Corp	1,960
Japan Air L.	2,280	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	870	Sumitomo Chem.	140
Kao Soap	400	Sumitomo Metal	170
Kawasaki Steel	147	Taisho Marine	251
Kirin Brewery	415	Takeda	503
Komatsu	362	Tellin	148
Kubota	168	Tokyo Marine	371
Matsu El. Ind.	783	Toray	234
Matsu E. Wks	543	Toyota	831

New index : 469.13 ; Previous : 478.89
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,854.68 ; Previous : 6,882.65

Bondtrade Index

May 6, 1980

	Medium	Low
Today	89.968	79.270
Previous	89.946	79.206

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

may 6, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o BA of Bermuda,Berm.
— (a) Alliance Intl.S'Revs.(51) ..... □

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Bearbond ..... SF 668.45
— (d) Combar ..... SF 649.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 629.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 758.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 14.72
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 2.89
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 10.37

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 77.30
—(w) High Interest Sterling $94.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (d) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 29.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 11.70
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 27.27

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 289.25
— (d) Conasec ..... SF 527.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 58.95
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.00
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 102.50
— (d) Usec ..... SF 465.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 119.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 17.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 61.40

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd ..... $ 1.96

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 29.85
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Ty ..... $ 21.23
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 20.22
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 30.26
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 61.11
(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 17.52

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 41.64
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 11.47
— (w) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.53
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 8.90
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 11.95
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 11.48
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 11.81 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 70.28
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 24.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 430.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 284.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.15

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 45.83

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parian Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,515.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,314.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 342.50
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 50.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 334.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 223.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 61.50
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 68.56

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 21.75
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 68.00
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 82.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 132.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 99.00
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 65.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 73.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 338.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 300.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 182.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 35.15
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.58
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.22

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 9.25
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,015.96
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 7.17
(w) Austral. Select Fd. ..... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 111.05
(w) CAMIT. ..... $ 9.41
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 17.16
(d) Capital Reinvest ..... LF 1,342.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ..... $ 252.17
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.66
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,000.13
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 6.51
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 14.03
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 49.71
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ..... $ 10.24
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 19.20
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 20.42
(d) Eurane Obligations ..... LF 1,128.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 32.65
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 5,970.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 237.22
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 144.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 58.38
(d) Fondilalia ..... $ 15.86
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 38.10
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ..... $ 10.24
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 410.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 114.73
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 124.33
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 11.01
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 157.75
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 21.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 6.97
(d) Investo DWS ..... DM 31.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 56.97
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 9.96
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 80.89
(w) Jason Pacific Fund ..... $ 44.28
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,349.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 13.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson Intl'F ..... $ 13.24
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 29.32
(w) Leverage Com. Hold. ..... $ 68.28
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 31.69
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Cons 9.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 12.47
(d) Nauwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .64
(d) Nauwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 4.58*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.58*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 83.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 34.49
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,067
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 53.97
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 755.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 3.60
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.89
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 55.55
(w) Sepco (N.A.V.) ..... $ 16.64
(w) SAN Special Fund ..... DM 86.50
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) ..... $ 57.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 79.23
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 32.90
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 32.52
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.42
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 101.84
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 434.23
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd. ..... $ 18.65
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 87.70
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,040.00

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $1B to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

YOU CAN PROFIT FROM THE OIL PRICES
TIE YOUR CAPITAL TO HARD ASSETS INSTEAD OF PAPER MONEY

PETROBONDS

BONDS INDEXED TO OIL PRICES

PLEASE: WRITE FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION TO:
JAMES E. DAY Y ASOCIADOS, S. A.
16 DE SEPTIEMBRE 411 A. P. 1 — 2483
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO. MEXICO.

YES, I AM INTERESTED IN MEXICAN PETROBONDS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO.

NAME. _____

ADDRESS. _____

CITY, COUNTRY. _____

AUT. C. N. V. No. 2578

Standard Chartered BANK LIMITED

1976 1980

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

The trading profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 1979 were £148.9 million and the Bank's share of associated companies' profits amounted to £20.9 million, giving total profits before taxation and extraordinary items of £169.8 million. This compares with 1978 profits, on an annualised basis, of £146.3 million. Earnings per share, taking account of the 1979 rights issue, rose from 76.0p to 88.4p.

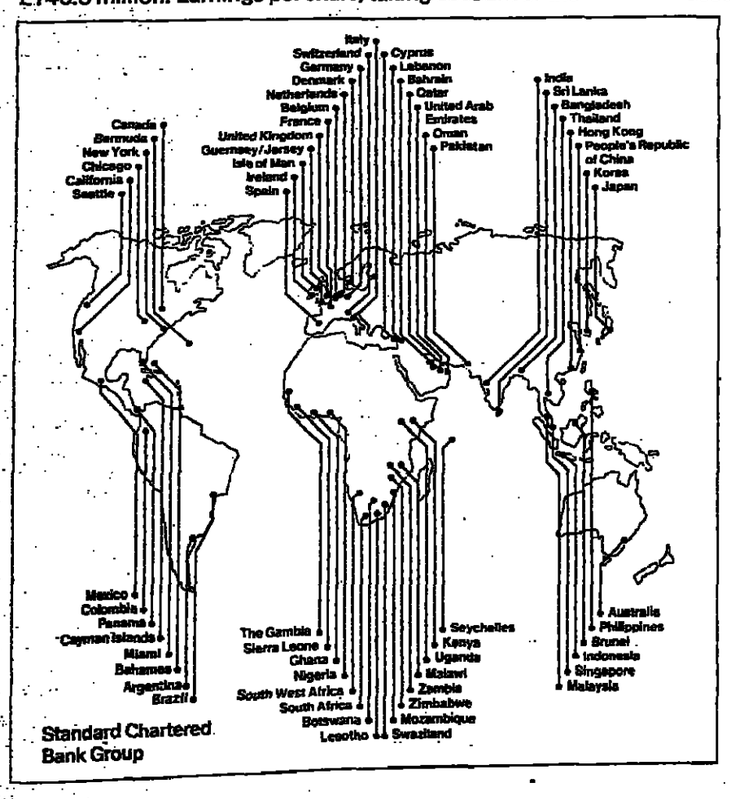
At the end of 1979 Group assets had increased by 38.9 per cent to stand at £13,010 million including £2,491 million from Union Bank, California.

The advance in profits was achieved in a year notable for only moderate growth in world output and trade and for an accumulation of unsettling events centred on the Middle East. Despite this, the Group's overseas operations enjoyed a generally successful year, particularly in the Far East and Southern Africa. In California, our subsidiary, The Chartered Bank of London, is now merged with Union Bank, resulting in the formation of a major California bank with a network of sixty offices.

In the United Kingdom, where high interest costs have continued to depress profits in consumer finance, the nature of our banking business is such that, unlike the clearing banks, we gain no significant advantage from those high interest rates. Our other home-based activities made good progress.

Developments in Rhodesia – now Zimbabwe – have been a notable success for British diplomacy. We have resumed working contact with our branches after a fourteen-year interval during which, although operating under conditions of increasing difficulty, Standard Bank has maintained its position as the country's leading commercial bank. Once more integrated into the Group, the Bank is well placed by virtue of its national coverage of more than fifty offices to consolidate and expand operations in independent Zimbabwe.

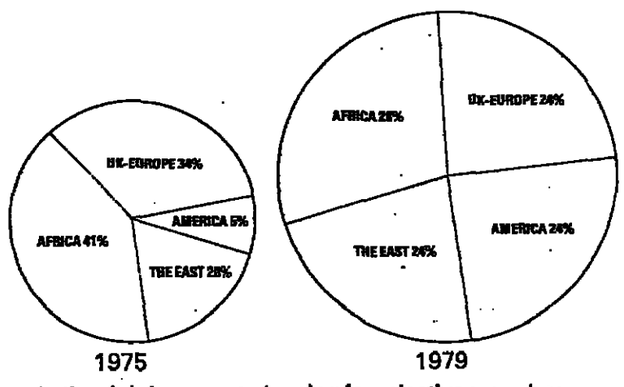
In April the Bank received The Queen's Award for Export Achievement for the second time. This was particularly gratifying as a recognition of the success of the global operations of the Group and a tribute to the competence of our employees throughout the world.



Standard Chartered Bank Group

Standard Chartered in the 1980s

We enter the 1980s with a geographical spread of assets very different from only a few years ago. The advantage to a major international bank of this more balanced worldwide distribution of assets is self-evident.



1975 1979

In the eighties we are planning for selective growth to keep Standard Chartered in a leading position among international banks. We shall concentrate on commercial banking, which we know best, and extend our other interests where appropriate. The advantages derived from wide country coverage and ability to offer a competitive and innovative range of supporting services put the Group in an excellent position to attract business from companies having an international spread of operations.

Total Assets £13,000 million
Total Deposits £12,000 million
1,500 offices in 60 countries around the world.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and of the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

Standard Chartered helps you throughout the world

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37⅞	24⅜	PlmB pf	2.12	6.1		5	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+ ½
30⅝	17⅝	Pittstn	1.20	6.0	13	995	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅛
8½	4½	PlanRsc			8	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅞	Plamrn	.16	.9	13	x118	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
21½	10½	Playboy	.12	.8	13	40	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
33½	20⅝	Plessey	1.32e	3.9	11	9	u34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
43½	17	Pneumo	1	3.0	11	40	33½	33	33	
27	13⅞	PogoPd	.44	2.1	12	314	21⅞	20½	21	+ ⅛
33⅞	19	Polaroid	1	4.3	21	1777	23⅝	22¾	23¼	+ ½
23	9¾	Pndrosa	.40	3.3	4	241	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅝	PopTal	s.70	4.8	5	19	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12½	Portec	.80b	6.2	5	38	13⅜	13	13	— ½
17⅝	10⅝	PortGE	1.70	12.	11	332	14⅝	13⅞	14	
103¼	82½	PoG	pf11.50	13.		z250	92	88½	92	+2¾

[illegible]

European Stock Markets

May 6, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.50	73.10
AKZO	23.90	23.30
Albert Heijn	67.80	67.80
Algemene bank	288.50xd	300.00
AMEV	99.20	99.10
Amrobank	60.70	62.00
A'Dam Rub	3.84	3.84
Boskalis	90.60	89.70
Bredero	215.00	214.00
Buehrmann T	60.80	60.50
Caland Hldg	25.60	25.50
Elsevier	204.00	202.00
Ennia	131.00	130.00
Fokker	23.70	22.80
Gist Brocades	28.80	28.40
Heineken	60.50	60.80
H.V.A.	39.20	39.20
Hoogovens	17.00	17.30
Naarden	14.10	15.00
K.L.M.	63.50	63.80
Nat. Nedder	116.50	115.80
Nedlloyd	85.50	85.60
Oce Vander G	115.20	119.40
OGEM	11.20	11.00
Pakhoed	42.80	43.70
Philips	18.60	18.70
Robeco	160.00	160.00
Rodamco	109.50	109.40
Rolinco	143.40	142.50
Rorento	109.30	109.60
Royal Dutch	150.90	152.30
RSV	32.50	31.50
Unilever	110.50	113.40
Van Ommeren	240.50	241.50
VMF-Stork	30.00	28.50
VNU	89.40	89.40

Anp-Cbs Index: 88.20
Previous: 87.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2,100	2,100
Cockerill	288	290
EBES	2,020	2,210
Electrobel	5,490	5,700
GB-Inno-BM	2,255	2,485
GBL (BJamb)	1,258	1,274
Hoboken	2,540	2,585
Petrofina	5,140	5,160
Ph. Gevaert	1,040	1,120
Soc. Generale	1,378	1,368
Sofina	3,230	3,458
Solvay	2,505	2,000
Traction Elec	2,550	2,525
Un. Miniere	740	746
V. Montagne	1,356	1,380

Bourse Index: 144.64
Previous: 145.57

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	74.00	74.00
Allianz Vers.	362.00	361.00
B.A.S.F.	141.80	141.50
Bayer	117.70	116.70
Bayer Hypo	222.50	223.00
Bayer Verein	269.00	268.00
Commerzbnk	150.00	150.40
Cont. Gummi	50.00	50.50
Daimler	247.30	246.00
Degussa	221.00	222.00
Demag	126.00	126.00
D.Babcock	211.50	212.00
Deutsche Bnk	253.00	250.60
Dresdner Bnk	174.90	171.00
Du. Schulte	133.00	135.50
GHH	202.70	202.20
Hapag Lloyd	69.80	69.00
Hochtief	390.00	390.00
Hoechst	118.50	118.20
Hoesch	25.90	25.60
Holzmann	379.00	379.00
Horten	130.80	130.00
Kali u Salz	151.50	149.50
Karlstadt	258.50	255.00
Kaufhof	196.00	199.00
K.H.D.	211.00	210.50
Kloeckner	41.50	42.00
Krupp	87.00	86.00
Linde	304.50	300.00
Lufthansa	82.50	83.00
MAN	186.70	186.50
Mannesman	116.60	116.30
Metallgesell.	243.50	242.00
Muench. Ruck	490.00	475.00
Neckermann	132.00	132.00
Preussag	192.50	189.00
RWE.new	168.20	168.00
Schering	181.50	180.50
Siemens	260.50	259.50
Thyssen	78.60	71.80
Varta	143.20	143.50
Veba	132.50	131.90
VEW	103.50	103.50
Volkswagen	185.50	184.50

Siemens Index: 132.22
Previous: 131.53

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.78	0.77½
AA Cp	512 ½	12 ¼
Anglo-Am	0.78	0.77
Babcock-Wil	1.00	0.98
Barclays Bnk	4.26	4.26
BAT Ind.	2.56	2.55
Beecham Gp	1.19	1.18
BICC	1.28	1.27
BOC Int'l	0.66	0.67
Boots	1.88	1.88
Bowater	1.78	1.80
B.P.	3.34	3.34
Burmah	2.07	2.10
Coats Patons	0.43½	0.43
Charter Gold	1.44	1.47
Cadbury Sc.	0.45	0.45
Cons.Gold Fds	4.56	4.59
Courtaulds	0.69	0.70
De Beer	58.71	58.70
Distillers	2.10	2.10
Dunlop	0.43	0.40
Free St Ged	50.00	50.00
GEC	3.76	3.76
GKN	2.79	2.77
Glaxo	2.00	2.00
GUS	4.02	4.04
Guinness	0.93	0.92
Hawker-Sidd	1.84	1.84
ICI	2.80	2.76
Imps	0.81	0.81½
Lonrho	0.82	0.83
Lucas	2.27	2.25
Marks-Spenc	0.88	0.89
Metal Box	2.82	2.82
Plessey	1.50	1.50
Randfontein	$62.00	63.00
Rank Org.	2.01	2.00
Reed	1.89	1.90
Rolls Royce	0.49½	0.49½
Royal Dutch	33¾	33⅞
R.T.Z.	3.56	3.56
Shell	3.48	3.48
Thorn (A)	2.96	2.94
Trafalgar H	0.70½	0.69½
Tube Invest.	2.50	2.48
Ultramar	4.68	4.72
Untd Biscuits	0.76	0.75
Vickers	1.24	1.24
War Loan 3½	32 ¼	31 ⅝
W. Deep	$36 ½	36.00
W. Driefin	$74.00	74 ¼
W. Holding	$61 ½	61 ¾
Woolworth	0.63 ½	0.63 ½
ZCI	0.27	0.26

F.T. 30 Index: 444.90
Previous: 443.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.25	8.50
Bastogi	642.00	658.00
Centrale	9,245.00	9,360.00
ERBA	2,887.00	2,865.00
ErcMarelli	348.00	348.00
Fiat	1,541.00	1,541.50
Finsider	77.25	77.75
Generali	51,010	51,560
IFI	2,270.00	2,340.00
Italcimenti	20,270	20,800
Italgas	824.50	829.00
Italsider	313.00	314.00
LaRinas	123.00	123.75
Montedis	166.25	166.25
Olivetti	2,085.00	2,095.00
Pirelli	1,050.00	1,068.00
Snia Visco	700.00	00.00

BCI Index: 94.13
Previous: 93.36

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	523.00	519.00
Alsthom Atl.	55.80	54.20
BIC	480.00	475.00
Bouygues	606.00	599.00
BSN	940.80	924.00
Carrefour	1,790.00	1,773.00
Cim Lafarge	242.10	242.00
Club Mediter	363.00	348.00
Cofimeg	151.80	151.00
Cie Bancaire	305.80	293.50
CFP	245.00	226.10
CGE	365.00	363.10
CCF	169.50	163.00
Creusot Loire	63.80	64.00
CSF	476.00	461.00
Dumez	663.00	666.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,280.00	1,260.00
Ferodo	261.00	259.00
Gen Occident	292.00	289.00
Hachette	247.00	245.00
Imetal	110.00	105.20
Legrand	1,598.00	1,594.00
L Oreal	696.00	680.00
Mach Bull	63.80	63.00
Matra	9,230.00	9,130.00
Michelin	864.00	844.00
Moet Henn	507.00	503.00
Moulinex	78.80	77.20
Nord-Est L.	35.00	33.50
Paribas	233.00	229.00
Penarroya	87.30	86.00
Pernod Ric	287.80	287.00
Perrier	248.00	235.50
Peugeot	225.00	224.00
Poclain	237.00	234.00
Printemps	115.20	114.70
PUK	109.10	108.00
Radiotech.	269.00	256.00
Redoute	443.80	440.00
Rh Poulenc	134.00	133.90
Roussel Uclaf	237.00	237.00
Saclor	24.30	25.00
St Gobain	132.90	131.00
Skis Rossignol	655.00	649.00
Suez	278.00	275.00
Telemecan	822.50	810.00
ThomsonBr	204.80	196.00
Usinor	13.85	13.05

Agefi Index: 130.75
Previous: 129.59

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,160	1,170
Buehrle	2,675	2,690
B Boveri	1,740	1,745
Cib Geigy	1,060	1,070
Cr Suisse	2,140	2,150
Elektrowatt	2,280	2,285
Fisher	810	815
Hoff-Roche B	5,325	5,375
Interfood	5,275	5,275
Jelmoli	1,300	1,310
Landis Gyr	1,350	1,360
Nestle	3,325	3,340
Sandoz	3,550	3,575
Schindler	1,310	1,320
Ste B. Suisse	366	368
Sulzer	2,810	2,810
Swissair	760	760
Swiss Volksbk	1,765	1,765
U.B. Suisse	3,275	3,310
Winterthur	2,510	2,540
Zurich Ins.	13,900	14,000

SBC Index: 318.90
Previous: 320.50

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 6, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98	98½
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16¼	—	97¼	98½
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100½	101
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	97½	98
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	100⅞	101¼
Andelsbanken 7-84	14 5/16	6-4	99⅛	98⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6¾-83	15 1/16	8-1	96⅞	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14⅛	6-13	98	98½
Bco de la Nacion 5-83	14⅛	7-23	97	97¼
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	99¾	100¼
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	99⅞
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	—	5-14	97⅛	98¼
Bco Pinto 6⅜-85	—	5-15	96⅛	97¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	13⅜	6-11	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100
Bk Ireland 5¾-89	15¾	6-11	97¾	98¼
Bk Tokyo 5-80	15	5-23	99⅞	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	15 1/16	5-15	99½	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97⅞	98¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	97⅞	98⅛
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	14½	6-5	96½	97¼
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	8-18	97⅛	97¼
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-20	100⅛	101⅛
BFCE 6¾-84	16⅛	8-26	100	100½
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	101⅜	101⅝
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	100½	100⅝
BNP 5¾-83	14¼	7-24	99⅞	100⅜
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅛	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	98⅛	98⅝
Bangkok Bk 6½-83	14 15/16	6-27	97	97¼
BUE 5¼-89	20¼	4-20	99¼	99¾
Bk Worms 5¾-85	15	6-17	99⅛	99½
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99½	100½
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	97	97¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	100⅛	101⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	97	97½
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛	5-29	97⅛	97¾
Citicorp 1983	16 1/16	5-27	99⅛	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	15 15/16	5-30	99⅛	99⅜
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-10	99½	99⅞
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	100	100½
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	97⅛	97⅞
CCCE 5⅛-98	14 11/16	8-6	97	97½
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	99⅞	100⅛
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99¾	100¼
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99¾	100¼
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	5-8	99⅛	100¼
Creditanst 5¾-84	15⅝	5-21	99⅛	99⅞
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	99½	99¾
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	99¾	100¼
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅝	8-12	99¾	100¼
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½	7-11	97⅛	98¼
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99½	100
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	98½	99
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	99¾	100¼
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	101½	102
GZB 5½-89	15⅛	8-1	98¼	98¾
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99¾	100¼
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100¼
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	99⅞	100¼
IBJ 5½-85	15 15/16	6-3	98½	99
IBJ 5¼-87	18¾	10-15	100⅛	100⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	99½	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	98¼	98¾
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
KOP 6½-83	14⅞	7-28	99½	100
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	99⅞	100⅛
LTCB 6¼-82	14⅛	7-27	99⅞	100¼
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99⅞	100¼
LTCB 5¾-85	15⅞	5-9	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 5¾-86	14¼	6-13	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	14 3/16	6-9	97½	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅞	5-29	99⅛	99⅜
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17⅛	5-29	98⅛	99¼
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	99⅞	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100¼	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	99⅛	99⅜
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	99⅛	100¼
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	7-22	97⅛	97⅝
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	97¼	98¼
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	100⅛	100⅝
Nippon Credit 5¾-85	14 11/16	6-24	98¼	99¼
Nippon Credit 6¼-86	14 7/16	7-14	97½	98
Pap. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅞	5-29	99¾	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	13⅜	5-9	100	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19⅛	7-11	99⅛	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99¼
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅞	5-29	99⅛	99⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5⅜-90	14⅜	9-13	97½	98¼
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-91	17¼	9-8	100⅛	100⅜
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101¼	101¾
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	95⅛	96¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	96⅛	97¼
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100¾	101¼
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅝	6-9	99⅛	99⅞
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	15⅜	5-8	99⅛	99¾
United O'seas 6-89	19⅛	6-30	98	98½
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16	6-23	99⅛	99¾
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	100¼	100¾
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅞	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18⅛	9-15	99⅞	100¼

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100¼	101
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	99¾	100½
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	101¼	102¼
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	100⅛	101⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98¼	99
Philippines 6½-86	17⅞	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	100	100½
Sweden Flock-91	18⅛	7-18	97⅞	98⅛
Saftel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	101¾	102¼
Saftel 8-84	14⅛	6-9	99¾	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	93	94
TVO Flock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96⅛	96⅝
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	98⅞	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	14⅛	7-21	98⅞	99⅛
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	99	99½
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	100⅜	101¼

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 6, 1980

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks.

[illegible]

WE DARE SHOW OUR RESULTS

The Méthode des Retournements is an entirely new approach (using sales and open interest) of trend forecasting in commodities.

Our predictions are available for 5 major commodity markets and have produced the following results for year ending 1979.

	sugar	soybeans	coffee	cocoa ldn	gold
Net profit $/lot	6520	8860	25636	11713	28980
Performance factor*	.89	.83	.86	.79	.91

* *Performance factor is defined as:* $\frac{profits}{profits + losses}$

DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE? Duplicates of our telexes are filed daily and are available for inspection as an evidence of the above figures.

Of course, we charge high fees but our clients consider that the first 1 or 2 lots cover the costs.

For more detailed information (including offer for trial conditions) please telex or mail your card to:

PREVISION TERME
87 Rampe St.-Gervais, 76000 ROUEN (France) - Telex: 770855.

Chicago Futures

May 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.14	4.17	4.05	4.11½	—.00½
Jul	4.23½	4.29½	4.17	4.22¼	—.01½
Sep	4.37	4.43½	4.32½	4.37¼	—.01¼
Dec	4.59	4.63	4.52	4.55½	—.01
Mar	4.72	4.77	4.66½	4.70¼	—.00¾
May	4.75	4.81	4.73	4.76½	—.00½
Sales Mon. 27,421. Total open interest Mon. 42,459, up 602 from Fri.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.72½	2.74½	2.71¾	2.72½	—.01¼
Jul	2.83	2.84¾	2.82½	2.82¾	—.00¾
Sep	2.93¾	2.95½	2.93	2.93¼	—.01
Dec	3.03½	3.03¾	3.00	3.00¼	—.02
Mar	3.14	3.15½	3.12½	3.12¾	—.01¾
May	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	—.01½
Sales Mon. 64,895. Total open interest Mon. 148,345, off 1,428 from Fri.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.12	6.14	6.06¼	6.07¼	—.05
Jul	6.30	6.32½	6.24	6.25½	—.05½
Aug	6.38	6.41½	6.33	6.35½	—.04
Sep	6.47	6.51	6.42	6.45¼	—.02¼
Nov	6.62	6.65½	6.56	6.59¼	—.04¼
Jan	6.78	6.81½	6.72½	6.75	—.04¼
Mar	6.94	6.96½	6.88	6.91	—.05
May	7.06	7.08	7.01	7.03	—.05
Sales Mon. 44,553. Total open interest Mon. 100,092, up 1,471 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	171.50	171.80	169.50	170.40	—1.10
Jul	177.80	178.80	176.50	177.10	— .90
Aug	180.50	181.50	179.50	180.00	—1.00
Sep	183.00	184.00	182.50	182.50	— .50
Oct	185.00	186.00	185.00	185.20	+ .70
Dec	189.20	191.00	188.20	189.70	
Jan	191.50	193.50	191.00	192.20	— .30
Mar	195.00	198.00	194.00	196.20	+ .20
May	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	+1.20
Jul	.	.	.	204.50	.
Sales Mon. 13,301. Total open interest Mon. 45,453, off 528 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	20.58	20.58	20.26	20.26	— .34
Jul	20.95	20.95	20.66	20.67	— .39
Aug	21.22	21.22	20.95	20.95	— .37
Sep	21.40	21.40	21.20	21.20	— .35
Oct	21.65	21.65	21.48	21.40	— .37
Dec	22.10	22.10	21.80	21.80	— .37
Jan	22.15	22.15	21.90	21.90	— .35
Mar	22.55	22.60	22.35	22.35	— .38
May	22.90	22.90	22.70	22.73	— .22
Jul	23.05	23.05	23.05	23.05	— .20
Sales Mon. 12,962. Total open interest Mon. 55,409, up 1,570 from Fri.					
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.65	1.65	1.56	1.61½	+.00½
Jul	1.46½	1.47½	1.41	1.43	—.02
Sep	1.60	1.72	1.64	1.67	—.00½
Dec	1.76	1.78	1.71½	1.73¼	—.00½
Mar	1.81	1.83½	1.79	1.81	—.00¼
Sales Mon. 1,374. Total open interest Mon. 3,727, off 172 from Fri.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	64.25	64.37	63.25	63.32	— .82
Aug	64.25	64.45	63.25	63.40	— .72
Oct	63.00	63.25	62.35	62.40	— .45
Dec	63.05	63.65	62.90	63.00	— .35
Jan				63.60	— .40
Feb	64.30	64.60	63.80	63.80	— .42
Apr	64.50	65.05	64.25	64.25	— .25
Est. sales 24,633; sales Mon. 32,074. Total open interest Mon. 55,467, off 208 from Fri.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	68.02	68.50	67.05	67.12	— .90
Aug	69.85	70.15	68.60	68.67	—1.03
Sep	69.40	69.85	68.50	68.60	— .72
Oct	69.50	69.60	68.30	68.35	— .87
Nov	70.25	70.55	69.55	69.62	— .55
Jan	70.72	70.80	70.72	70.72	+ .12
Apr				71.50	+ .50
Est. sales 5,593; sales Mon. 6,292. Total open interest Mon. 12,896, off 75 from Fri.					
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Jun	34.20	34.60	33.82	33.87	— .33
Jul	35.90	36.05	35.50	35.60	— .20
Aug	35.45	35.60	35.05	35.27	— .18
Oct	36.40	36.55	35.95	36.38	— .15
Dec	39.40	39.55	39.10	39.27	— .23
Feb	42.40	42.40	41.80	41.80	— .30
Apr	41.05	41.25	41.02	41.10	
Jun	44.50	44.50	44.10	44.10	— .58
Jul	.	.	.	45.75	+ .35
Est. sales 5,654; sales Mon. 7,125. Total open interest Mon. 23,899, off 340 from Fri.					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	32.95	33.40	32.15	32.17	—1.35
Jul	34.40	34.75	33.40	33.50	—1.25
Aug	34.40	34.50	33.00	33.10	—1.30
Feb	48.35	48.75	47.62	47.62	— .88
Mar	48.10	48.40	47.62	47.62	— .88
May	49.30	49.75	48.62	48.62	— .63
Jul	.	.	.	47.42	— .12
Aug	.	.	.	46.62	— .13
Est. sales 7,724; sales Mon. 8,148. Total open interest Mon. 22,886, up 88 from Fri.					
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	42.20	42.60	42.25	42.25	+ .15
Jul	43.40	43.55	43.40	43.45	+ .35
Aug	.	.	.	43.45	+ .35
Oct	.	.	.	43.00	
Dec	.	.	.	43.45	+ .25
Est. sales 36; sales Mon. 57. Total open interest Mon. 883, up 45 from Fri.					
SHELL EGGS old contracts 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
May	42.00	42.00	41.00	41.00	— .50
new contracts					
May	40.50	41.00	40.50	40.75	+ .50
Jun	46.00	46.10	46.00	46.10	+ .10
Jul				48.00	
Sep	55.60	56.00	55.50	56.00	— .10
Oct				55.95	
Dec	59.90	60.00	59.90	60.00	+ .10
Jan	.	.	.	58.20	.
Est. sales 11; sales Mon. 23. Total open interest Mon. 70, off 8 from Fri.					
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	156.30	156.80	155.00	155.20	—0.80
Jul	178.00	178.00	173.00	173.50	—3.70
Sep	195.00	195.00	188.80	189.20	—4.60
Nov	199.50	199.50	194.50	194.50	—5.00
Jan	196.00	196.50	190.00	190.40	—4.40
Mar	208.50	209.00	200.80	200.80	—3.90
May	216.00	217.00	211.80	211.30	—0.80
Jul	223.00	225.00	219.00	219.40	—3.10
Est. sales 3,389; sales Mon. 3,091. Total open interest Mon. 10,441, up 3 from Fri.					
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.32	90.78	90.25	90.78	+.50
Sep	90.90	91.32	90.86	91.31	+.49
Dec	91.20	91.67	91.20	91.61	+.42
Mar	91.31	91.72	91.30	91.66	+.37
Jun	91.31	91.65	91.31	91.61	+.36
Sep	91.29	91.53	91.29	91.52	+.32
Dec	91.18	91.56	91.18	91.50	+.36
Mar	91.21	91.52	91.21	91.41	+.26
Est. sales 16,052; sales Mon. 17,167. Total open interest Mon. 26,215, off 488 from Fri.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	180.50	181.50	178.00	178.50	—1.10
Jul	186.40	186.50	183.90	183.40	—1.80
Sep	191.20	191.20	187.70	187.70	—2.10
Nov	194.30	194.30	191.50	191.50	—1.80
Jan	198.30	198.30	195.50	195.40	—1.90
Mar	199.00	200.00	198.10	198.10	—1.90
May	206.00	206.00	201.10	201.10	—1.90
Jul	.	.	.	205.00	—2.00
Sep	.	.	.	207.00	—2.00
Sales Mon. 746. Total open interest Mon. 5,181, up 61 from Fri.					
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of pct.)					
Jun	80-10	81-12	79-28	80-23	+23
Sep	80-16	81-19	80-08	80-25	+19
Dec	80-23	81-26	80-13	80-28	+19
Mar	80-26	81-25	80-15	81-05	+20
Jun	80-24	81-18	80-31	81-09	+17
Sep	80-17	81-09	80-08	80-31	+19
Dec	80-02	81-01	80-02	80-29	+31
Mar	80-00	80-24	80-00	80-23	+30
Jun	79-21	80-22	79-21	80-13	+30
Sep	79-14	80-08	79-14	80-08	+26
Dec	80-00	80-00	80-00	80-00	+29
Sales Mon. 11,926. Total open interest Mon. 57,655, up 1,222 from Fri.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	89.10	89.67	89.10	89.67	+ .46
Sep	89.55	90.02	89.55	90.00	+ .37
Dec	89.75	90.23	89.75	90.21	+ .41
Mar	90.45	90.45	90.45	90.45	+ .35
Sales Mon. 47. Total open interest Mon. 358, off 5 from Fri.					
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					
Jun	80-28	82-09	80-15	81-26	+40
Sep	81-12	82-15	80-28	82-05	+39
Dec	81-10	82-19	81-00	82-13	+40
Mar	81-15	82-17	81-03	82-11	+38
Jun	81-10	82-13	80-30	82-10	+41
Sep	80-25	82-05	80-25	82-05	+40
Dec	81-00	82-01	80-30	82-01	+40
Mar	80-27	81-30	80-27	81-30	+41
Jun	80-24	81-28	80-21	81-28	+43
Sep	81-02	81-24	81-02	81-24	+43
Dec	80-26	81-20	80-26	81-20	+41
Sales Mon. 27,135. Total open interest Mon. 74,895, up 1,984 from Fri.					
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.2770	2.2770	2.2610	2.2660	— 30
Sep	2.2625	2.2630	2.2470	2.2505	— 70
Dec	2.2520	2.2520	2.2340	2.2370	—130
Mar	2.2420	2.2420	2.2420	2.2420	
Est. sales 5,327; sales Mon. 5,254. Total open interest Mon. 8,840, off 5 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8390	.8432	.8384	.8421	+45
Jul	.8380	.8380	.8380	.8380	
Sep	.8365	.8415	.8352	.8403	+50
Dec	.8330	.8390	.8320	.8374	+54
Mar	.8315	.8376	.8315	.8351	+50
Jun	.8340	.8344	.8310	.8330	+25
Est. sales 6,340; sales Mon. 3,029. Total open interest Mon. 10,941, up 95 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
May	.5570	.5578	.5578	.5578	— 77
Jun	.5605	.5614	.5568	.5576	— 85
Sep	.5640	.5640	.5597	.5605	— 17
Dec	.5460	.5461	.5412	.5421	— 48
Mar	.5695	.5695	.5656	.5656	— 76
Est. sales 4,792; sales Mon. 4,489. Total open interest Mon. 8,893, off 5 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.	.	.	.23400	
Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0. Total open interest Mon. 20, unchanged from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.					
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
May				.004310	+148
Jun	.004309	.004322	.004295	.004311	+80
Jul	.004305	.004305	.004305	.004305	+75
Sep	.004310	.004340	.004310	.004325	+65
Dec	.004370	.004370	.004342	.004340	+80
Est. sales 2,039; sales Mon. 3,420. Total open interest Mon. 7,401, up 1,790 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.					
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
May	.6095	.6131	.6054	.6069	+03
Jun				.6090	
Sep	.6190	.6224	.6150	.6160	—06
Dec	.6280	.6286	.6231	.6247	+02
Jan	.6288	.6290	.6288	.6288	+02
Mar	.6370	.6405	.6310	.6311	—15
Jun				.6360	
Est. sales 4,251; sales Mon. 4,011. Total open interest Mon. 10,088, off 169 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
	Open	High	Low		
Mar	1410.0	1448.0	1410.0		
May					
Jul	1460.0	1470.5	1470.5		
Sep					
Dec					
Jan					
Est. sales 1,500; sales Mon. 2,829. Total open interest Mon. 26,530 off					
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
May	545.00	545.00	541.00		
Jul	548.00	555.00	548.00		
Oct	563.00	569.00	562.00		
Jan					
Apr	595.00	602.00	595.00		
Jul					
Est. sales 469; sales Mon. 692. Total open interest Mon. 3,355 off					
GOLD					
May	512.00	512.00	508.00		
Jun	517.00	517.00	508.00		
Aug	528.00	528.50	519.00		
Oct	537.00	538.00	537.00		
Dec	546.00	558.00	539.00		
Feb	573.00	558.00	552.00		
Apr	564.00	564.00	558.00		
Jun	580.00	580.00	565.00		
Aug	590.00	590.00	590.00		
Oct					
Dec	610.00	610.00	610.00		
Feb					
Est. sales 11,000; sales Mon. 9,582. Total open interest Mon. 123,90[illegible] Fri.					

New York Futures

May 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	7.21	7.45	7.21	7.31	+0.13
Est. sales 185; sales Mon. 54. Total open interest Mon. 1,192 up 5 from Fri.					
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	186.00	188.86	186.00	188.86	
Jul	194.05	196.40	194.80	194.24	— 0.60
Sep	201.75	203.75	200.50	200.98	— 1.34
Dec	194.10	196.50	193.00	193.07	— 1.89
Mar	185.00	187.25	184.10	184.17	— 1.83
May	187.00	187.00	184.25	184.25	— 1.75
Jul	187.00	187.00	184.25	184.25	— 1.75
Sep	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00	— 1.38
Est. sales 8,825; sales Mon. 9,685. Total open interest Mon. 12,476 off 403 from Fri. Spot 1.82. ap-ny-0506 1554edt					
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	28.21	28.60	27.65	27.75	— 0.21
Sep	28.75	28.40	28.05	28.10	— 0.30
Oct	29.00	29.20	27.80	28.25	— 0.44
Jan	29.80	29.80	28.90	28.93	— 0.15
Mar	30.00	30.25	29.10	29.15	— 0.35
May	30.05	30.25	29.40	30.70	— 0.76
Jul	30.15	30.25	29.48	29.42	— 0.12
Sep	29.95	29.95	29.50	29.58	— 0.07
Oct	29.90	29.90	29.65	29.45	— 0.14
Est. sales 15,975; sales Mon. 15,451. Total open interest Mon. 64,857 up 730 from Fri. Sugar No. 11 spot 27.09. ap-ny-0506 1638edt					
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	121.00	121.50	117.75	118.05	—1.95
Jul	117.25	118.49	113.50	114.05	—1.80
Sep	119.50	120.70	116.40	117.05	—1.30
Dec	22,700	2,700	2,650	2,665	—13.00
Mar	22,737	2,740	2,730	2,728	—11.00
Est. sales 1,759; sales Mon. 491. Total open interest Mon. 6,663 off 7 from Fri. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton. ap-ny-0506 1557edt					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	88.25	88.65	88.25	88.25	—0.25
Jul	88.60	89.00	88.60	88.90	—0.10
Sep	89.90	90.00	89.90	90.05	—0.10
Nov				91.25	+0.05
Jan	92.50	93.00	92.50	93.00	+0.20
Mar	93.70	94.00	93.70	94.00	+0.30
May	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	+0.40
Jul				95.90	+0.40
Est. sales 480; sales Mon. 505. Total open interest Mon. 6,436 up 122 from Fri. ap-ny-0506 1551edt					
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	82.20	82.40	80.90	80.95	—0.95
Jul	79.80	80.29	79.80	79.15	—0.49
Oct	76.50	76.40	75.60	75.60	—0.45
Dec	73.70	79.30	73.10	73.15	—0.16
Mar	74.30	74.40	73.90	73.90	—0.15
May				73.00	
Jul			00.80	74.00	
Est. sales 5,550; sales Mon. 6,423. Total open interest Mon. 37,966 up 7 from Fri. ap-ny-0506 1603edt					
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	87.10	87.90	86.50	86.70	— 1.20
Jun				87.10	— 1.70
Jul	89.40	89.90	88.00	88.20	— 1.70
Sep	91.50	91.30	90.00	90.10	— 1.90
Dec	95.90	94.40	95.40	92.20	— 2.20
Jan	94.30	94.70	94.30	92.85	— 2.25
Mar	95.90	96.00	95.40	94.15	— 2.35
May	97.35	97.35	97.25	95.45	— 2.40
Jul	98.60	98.60	98.20	96.75	— 2.55
Sep	100.20	100.20	100.20	98.05	— 2.65
Dec	102.00	102.00	102.00	100.00	— 2.80
Jan				100.45	— 2.85
Est. sales 3,080; sales Mon. 3,325. Total open interest Mon. 31,840 up 320 from Fri.					
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
May	1286.0	1315.0	1286.0	1290.0	— 38.0
Jul	1316.0	1320.0	1300.0	1305.0	— 35.0
Sep	1340.0	1355.0	1330.0	1335.0	— 36.0
Dec	1380.0	1395.0	1370.0	1375.0	— 40.0
Jan				1385.5	— 40.5

Cash Prices

May 6, 1980

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb. .... [illegible]
TEXTILES
Printcloth 48" New York yd. ...... 0.[illegible]
METALS
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton .... 3[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton .... 2[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt. ...... 9[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb ....
Copper elect., lb ....
Tin (Straits), lb. .... [illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb. .... [illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz. .... [illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz. .... 5[illegible]
New York prices.

Commodity Ind[illegible]

May 6, 1980

	Close
Moody's	1,107.80 f
Reuters	1,702.90
Dow Jones Spot	426.77
D.J. Futures	433.44

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931; f-final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average [illegible]

Dividends

May 6, 1980

INCREASE[illegible]

Company	Per.	Amt.
Comfio Mines	S	.35
Liberty Corp	Q	.17
Lincoln Ntl Pl	Q	.47
New Plan Rlty Tr	M	.08
Niagara Mohawk Pwr	Q	.38

STOCK SPLITS
Aydin Corp — 3-for-2
Lamston M.H. — 2-for-1

CASH EXTRA

Company	Per.	Amt.
Comfio Mines	—	.15

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amt.
Adams-Millis Co	Q	.05
Amdahl	Q	.10
Amfac Inc	Q	.33
Am Aggregates	Q	.38
Coca-Cola Co	Q	.54
Cone Mills Corp	Q	.50
Cooper Tire & Rubber	Q	.20
Crompton Co Inc	Q	.45
CRS Group Inc	Q	.09
Delta California	Q	.08
Diamond Crystal Salt	Q	.30
Dome Mines	Q	.15
Emerson Electric	Q	.40
Faberge Inc	Q	.12
Genl Binding	Q	.05
Georgia-Pacific	Q	.30
Iowa Elec Lt & Pwr	Q	.40
Kansas Pwr & Lt	Q	.51
Motorola	Q	.35
Peabody Int'l Cp	Q	.10
Pennzoil	Q	.50
Philips Indust	Q	.08
Pioneer Corp	Q	.08
Richardson Co	Q	.32
Roper Industries	Q	.33
St. Paul Cos Inc	Q	.58
Scudder Common Stk	Q	.20
Scudder Inco Fund	Q	.30
Sealed Air	-	.12
Summer & Co	Q	.12½
Tab Products	Q	.05
Union Elect Steel	Q	.45

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semiannual.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 6, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gen Motors	953,000	41⅜	—3
McDonn Do	895,400	27	—1⅝
BauschLb s	733,100	41	—4
Liggat Grp	622,500	58⅝	+6
Texaco Inc	411,200	34⅝	
Exxon	408,400	62⅛	+ ⅝
BankAmer	378,300	26⅛	+ ⅛
FordMot	364,600	21½	— ¼
East Kodak	363,400	52	— ¼
IBM	354,600	54⅝	— ½
FedNat Mtg	352,400	15⅛	+ ⅛
GtWnFin	340,000	19⅝	+ ⅛
Citicorp	335,900	21⅛	+ ¼
AmerT&T	331,300	53⅞	+ ¼
Boeing s	328,900	34¼	—1⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	40.16	38.64
Advanced	955	1,027
Volume Up (millions)	20.20	22.42
Declined	575	480
Volume Down (millions)	15.81	7.17
Unchanged	373	356
Total Issues	1,903	1,863
New Highs	27	18
New lows	7	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	815.19	827.45	808.20	816.64	—0.26
20 Trn	250.05	252.43	247.76	249.76	—0.53
15 Util	108.76	110.32	108.25	109.03	+0.27
65 Stk	294.85	298.01	291.70	294.25	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.03	60.49	60.49	—0.01
Industrials	68.72	68.27	68.27	—0.17
Transp.	49.74	49.42	49.42	—0.06
Utilities	37.24	37.05	37.13	+0.20
Finance	60.97	60.40	60.75	+0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
May 5	128,187	269,177	1,314
May 2	102,852	226,440	899
May 1	114,240	215,838	832
April 30	126,059	225,074	449
April 29	130,877	221,686	583

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
ResrtIntA	152,400	31⅞	— ⅛
LoewsTh wt	126,300	39⅞	+2½
DelhiOil s	79,400	39⅛	—1⅛
Lincoln Am	77,900	10½	+ ⅝
PepComInd	69,200	21½	+5
RangerOil s	64,000	22⅛	—1⅛
HouOilM	54,800	21⅛	+ ½
Dynalect Cp	51,900	11⅛	— ⅛
DomePetr ss	51,800	60⅛	—2
TritonOG n	49,000	21½	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.49	3.31
Advanced	334	307
Volume Up (millions)	1.72	1.18
Declined	257	246
Volume Down (millions)	1.42	0.97
Unchanged	178	214
Total Issues	769	769
New highs	N.A.	11
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
237.34	234.54	234.83	—0.83

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 6, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	887.00	889.00	899.00	900.00
3 months	913.00	913.50	922.00	923.00
Cathodes: spot	868.00	871.00	883.00	885.00
3 months	891.00	893.00	902.00	905.00
Tin: spot	7,640.00	7,660.00	7,785.00	7,790.00
3 months	7,560.00	7,570.00	7,640.00	7,660.00
Lead: spot	351.00	353.00	352.00	353.00
3 months	361.00	362.00	361.00	362.00
Zinc: spot	300.00	302.00	295.50	296.50
3 months	312.00	313.00	307.00	307.25
Silver: spot	569.50	572.00	560.00	564.00
3 months	592.00	593.00	582.00	583.00
Aluminium: spot	773.00	776.00	825.00	827.00
3 months	760.00	761.00	862.00	863.00
Nickel: spot	2,605.00	2,615.00	2,635.00	2,640.00
3 months	2,710.00	2,720.00	2,730.00	2,740.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
May 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	284.75	277.00	282.00	282.50	270.00	271.00
Aug	303.50	297.00	298.05	298.25	289.50	290.00
Oct	310.00	304.25	304.25	304.40	297.50	297.75
7,506 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,195	1,173	1,179	1,180	1,175	1,180
Jly	1,220	1,189	1,203	1,205	1,198	1,200
Sep	1,242	1,213	1,228	1,233	1,224	1,228
Dec	1,292	1,266	1,282	1,283	1,276	1,280
Mar	1,327	1,307	1,322	1,323	1,314	1,320
May	1,350	1,340	1,348	1,350	1,344	1,348
Jly	1,360	1,360	1,368	1,380	1,344	1,377
3,540 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,680	1,670	1,676	1,677	1,642	1,643
Jly	1,737	1,723	1,729	1,730	1,695	1,697
Sep	1,773	1,760	1,765	1,766	1,732	1,733
Nov	1,778	1,765	1,765	1,767	1,736	1,738
Jan	1,774	1,765	1,765	1,767	1,735	1,736
Mar	1,724	1,712	1,718	1,719	1,480	1,710
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,700	1,719	1,460	1,710
7,242 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	2,725	2,725	2,700	2,740	+ 20
Aug	2,800	2,750	2,765	2,768	+ 25
Oct	2,865	2,815	2,830	2,835	+ 23
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,810	—	+ 10
Dec	2,915	2,875	2,895	2,897	+ 55
Mar	3,000	2,960	2,945	2,990	+ 45
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,020	3,070	+ 80
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,030	—	+ 80
620 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,123	1,120	1,125	—	+ 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,200	Unch.
Sep	1,220	1,205	1,200	1,213	— 15
Dec	1,230	1,220	1,218	1,229	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,225	—	— 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,235	—	— 5
62 lots					

Tuesday[illegible]

New Highs and [illegible]

NEW HIGHS—27

Am Brands	Liggat Grp
AmBrd 1.70pf	LiggG 3.25pf
AnheusrB n	Lubrizol
BauschLb s	MacyRH s
ChesebgP	NaplesFedrl
CrwnZelcy pl	PhilipMorr
GalvstHou n	Plessey Ltd
IntNorth s	ProdRsh s
Lifemark	PSInd 9.60pf

NEW LOWS—7

BAVLadCo	Dana Co
ColHnMno s	FordMot
Compuer	

COMPA[illegible] REPOR[illegible]

Revenue, Profits in Mil[illegible] in local currencies, unless other[illegible]

United States

Emerson Electr[illegible]

2nd Quar	1980
Revenue	780.1
Profits	60.19
Per share	1.00
1st Half	**1980**
Revenue	1,500.
Profits	113.68
Per share	1.89

Grumman

1st Quar	1980
Revenue	456.9
Profits	6.14
Per Share	0.51

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
[illegible]											

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8579	Abti Prce	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
75	Acklands	$14	14	14	+ ¼
9309	Agnico E	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
300	Agra Ind A	445	465	445	
42472	Alta Gas A	$29¼	28½	28⅝	— ⅝
145	Alta Nat	$101	101	101	+ 6
281	Algo Cent	$24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
1154	Algoma St	$29¾	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
800	Andres W A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
400	Argus C pr	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1137	Asbestos	$37½	37½	37½	+ 1
3908	Atco A	$20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
7425	BP Can	$43⅝	42½	42½	
18637	Bank N S	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
1800	Baton B	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
100	Beth Cop	$22½	22½	22½	
3685	Bralor Res	$29	28½	28½	
2125	Brenda M	$27⅜	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
3960	BCFP	$17½	17⅛	17⅜	
1800	BC Phone	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
9150	Brunswk	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
500	Budd Can	$7	7	7	
3350	CAE	$14½	14	14½	+ ½
100	Cod Frv	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
600	Camflo	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
1800	C Nor West	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	
600	C Packrs	$31	31	31	
570	Can Perm	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
4711	Can Trust	$24	23½	23½	— ⅜
100	C Tung	$25	25	25	
2550	CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13⅜	
6750	Cdn Cel	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
5216	CI Bk Com	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11415	CP Inve	$39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
2394	Cdn Tire A	$24	23⅞	24	+ ½
1400	Candel Oil	$26	25	26	+1¼
725	Cara	$17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
1085	Cassiar	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1705	Celanese	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
700	Cherokee	$11	11	11	— ½
800	Can Distrb	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
5019	Con Fardy	295	291	291	— 4
100	Conwest	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
7300	Coseka R	$18½	18	18	
2888	Craigmt	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
110	Crush Intl	$11½	11½	11½	— ½
8275	Cyprus	$18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	+1⅞
13030	Czar Res	$16	15½	15½	— ½
14225	Daon Dev	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
600	Daon A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8916	Denison	$40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	
5590	Dicknsn	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
6460	D Bridge	$15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
11381	Dofasco A	$32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
1400	Dom Store	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
505	Du Pont A	$30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
250	Dylex L A	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
1505	Electhom A	490	485	485	— 5
180	Emco	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5420	Falcon C	$10⅞	9⅞	10	+ ¼
21781	Fibro Nik	$99½	96	96	—3½
20	Fed Plon	$35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
5048	Francona	$14½	14¼	14½	
20	Fraser	$17	17	17	— 1
5790	G M Res	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
800	G Distrb A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1000	G Distrb w	450	430	450	+25
20700	Gibraltar	$11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ½
1200	Goodyear	$19½	19½	19½	
600	Granduc	285	285	285	
200	GL Forest	$47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ½
25	Greyhnd	$28	28	28	— ⅛
910	Hard Crp A	230	227	227	— 3
500	Hawker	$16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
1140	Hayes D	$8⅛	8	8	
2687	H Bay Co	$25⅝	24½	25	+ ½
2575	IAC	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 5, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
309	Inglis	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
351	Int Mogul	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5400	Intpr Pipe	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
200	Ivaco	$15½	15½	15½	
200	Jannock	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9370	Kaiser Re	$28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
3790	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1800	Kelsey H	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2530	Kerr Add	$15½	15	15	— ⅛
4469	Labatt A	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
2350	Lacana	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
900	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
2750	Lob Co A	435	430	430	—10
2850	Lob Co B	430	425	425	
189662	MICC	$13⅛	11⅞	12½	+1½
325	Mclon H A	$26	25⅞	26	— ½
700	Est Mirtic	275	265	265	—15
2185	Mitel Corp	$18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼
475	Molson A	$27	27	27	
950	Molson B	$25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
4145	Moore	$35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
825	Murphy	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
32386	Noranda	$24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
8860	Norcen	$33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
2780	Nowsco W	$23	22½	23	+ 1
8715	Nu-Wst A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
2300	Oakwood P	$19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
1900	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
5400	Pamour A	$11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
2050	PanCan P	$71	70⅞	71	— ¼
4800	Pembina	$12⅜	12	12¼	
377	Petrofina	$49½	49	49½	— ⅜
3150	Peyto Oils	$23½	23¼	23¼	
4300	Pine Point	$38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
10600	Place G	345	340	345	+ 5
15658	Placer	$47	45⅝	46½	
2900	Ram	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
1633	Redpath	$14	14	14	
2134	Rd Stenhs A	$8	7⅞	8	
2233	Reichhold	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
4300	Revnu Prp	185	184	185	+ 1
400	Roman	$59	58½	58½	— ½
285	Rothman	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
69753	Sceptre	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
34721	Shell Can	$31⅜	30½	30½	—1⅛
3594	Sherritt	$12⅜	12⅜	12½	
280	Sigma	$24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
5222	S Sears A	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
40	Slater Stl	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
760	Southm	$32	32	32	
400	St Brodcst	$11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
8905	Steico A	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
150	Steep R	435	435	435	— 5
18175	Sulpetro B	$20⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅜
1480	Suncor pr	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1030	Teck Cor A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
7406	Teck Cor B	$14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
617	Teledyne	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
675	Tex Can	$85⅛	85	85	— ¼
183897	Thom N A	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
3319	Tor Dm Bk	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
109	Torstar B	$22⅛	22½	22½	+ ¼
2580	Traders A	$14	13½	14	+ ½
6660	Trns Mt	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2050	Trinity Res	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11531	TrCan PL	$23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
6984	Turbo CI B	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
6185	UGas A	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	
2110	Union Oil	$35¾	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
3400	Un Asbstos	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
7000	U Keno	$28½	27⅛	28⅛	—1½
1455	U Siscoe	$14⅛	14¼	14⅜	
150	Van Der	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4950	Verstl Cor	$24	23⅞	24	+ ½
13350	Vestgron	$20½	20	20	
1400	Weldwod	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
2250	West Mine	$16⅛	16	16	
339	Weston	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
2646	Willroy	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
507	Woodwd A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	

Total sales 3,373,112 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, May 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2400	Bnk Mont	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
1140	Can Cml	$12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
175	CIL	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
680	Canron	$14	14	14	
239	Con Bath	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
500	Dom TxtA	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32112	NatBk Cda	$10⅛	10	10	
7732	Power Cp	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3220	Royal Bk	$42	41⅝	42	+ ¼

Total Sales 491,672 shares.

Canadian Indexes

May 6, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	351.69
Toronto	1,860.30	1,878.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 6, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	12½ - 12⅝	9⅝ - 9¾	6 - 6¼	17⅜ - 17⅝	13 - 13¼
2 M.	12½ - 12⅝	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	6 - 6¼	17¼ - 17½	13 - 13¼
3 M.	12⅝ - 13	9½ - 9⅝	6 - 6¼	17 - 17¼	13 - 13¼
6 M.	12¼ - 12⅝	9½ - 9⅝	6⅛ - 6⅜	16 - 16¼	13⅛ - 13⅜
1 Y.	12 - 12¼	9⅛ - 9¼	5¾ - 6	15 - 15¼	13⅛ - 13½

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Page 21)

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ITALY - GREECE BY RAIL AND CAR FERRY
BRINDISI - PATRAS - ATHENS
FOR FULL DETAILS, CALL: [illegible]

THE EURAILPASS SHIPS
IGNATIA - APPIA
CASTALIA
ESPRESSO

CHARTER A VALEF YACHT [illegible] direct from owner of largest [illegible] Europe. American management. [illegible] crews, service, maintenance, [illegible] bonded. Valef Yachts Ltd., Akti [illegible] Themistokleous 22C, Piraeus, Greece. [illegible] 452971, 4529486. Telex: 21-2000.

[illegible] - The year-round African destination. Operator - NILE-TOURS International, Kenyatta [illegible] Box 42291, Nairobi. Tel: [illegible] The 22292. London: 01 930 [illegible] NY: (212) 986 2666. USA Toll [illegible] (800) 223 6046. Americans & Eu[illegible] living in Saudi Arabia & Middle [illegible] Nilestar International easy to [illegible] with Inshallah.

[illegible] CRUISE ALONG THE THAMES [illegible] new P & O Jetfoil between London Tower Bridge and Ostend. Connect for Belgium and all Europe. Sec[illegible] a day at 50 mph, it takes just [illegible] Jet off to a flying start. Call [illegible] 01-488 0461, Ostend 320202
OVERLAND thru Egypt Sudan to [illegible] 7 weeks, £425, April 20. Tracks London 01 937 3028.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

U.S.A.

HOTEL 304 East 42nd New York City. In fashionable East Side Manhattan, half [illegible] from UN. Single from $40; [illegible] from $50. Telex: 422951.

SALE & WANTED

GRUMMAN II [illegible] in travel requirements releases our late model extended range [illegible] II equipped for International [illegible] Contact John Glatz USA [illegible] (212) 640-2175. Telex 28-2473.

[illegible] MOTOR HOME 25ft, sleeps [illegible] toilet; must sell; $9000. Lot [illegible] Bois de Boulogne Camp, Paris.

ANIMALS

[illegible] BLUE POINT for sale. 4 kit[illegible] 10 weeks old. Top pedigree, for [illegible] Paris 651 72 52.

EDUCATION

REALISTICALLY learn French, French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural BURGUNDY. Small groups, adults only. For information: YETABO, Pailly, 89140 Pont-s-Yonne, France.

Hotel Administration
Worldwide External Diploma Program
UES, Krugerstrasse 1,
9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland.
(Please send 3 int'l reply coupons.)

SPEAK FRENCH with best Audio-Visual method, group or private, near Opera. Tel: 281 48 21.
LADY, EXPERIENCED French teacher would give lessons. Paris 793 03 91.

PEN PALS

MAKE NEW FRIENDS WORLDWIDE communicate with interesting people. Write to: Best-Rush Co. International Pen Pal, 99190 c/o Aramco, Box 1620 Ras Tanura, Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

• ESCORTS, N.Y.
EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.

ESCORT SERVICE,
EVERYWHERE YOU GO, AMERICA!
• 212-359-6273
212-961 1945/461 2421

REGENCY - USA
WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-838-8027
& 212-753-1864.
By reservation only.

INTERNATIONAL
ESCORT SERVICE
AND PROMOTIONS
N.Y.-U.S.A.
Travel anywhere with multilingual escorts.
Major Credit Cards Accepted.
212-765-7896 or 765-7754.
10 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily.
330 W. 56th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019.

CACHET U.S.A.
ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK
NY. 212 242 0838 OR
212 874 1310
MIAMI, FLA. 305 944 5683
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA. 305-962-5477
Bilingual interpreters for the traveler and visitor.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CAPRICE
ESCORT SERVICE
IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291.

CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL
escort service in Europe:
GERMANY: Frankfurt - Wiesbaden - Mainz - Duesseldorf - Cologne - Bonn - Berlin - Munich - Hamburg.
SWITZERLAND: Zurich - Winterthur - Basel - Berne - Lucerne - Lausanne - Geneva.
BELGIUM: Brussels & major cities.
Central Booking for the above mentioned cities, Germany 0-6103-86122.

• BELLES
OF NEW YORK •
ESCORT SERVICE
212-223-0981

LONDON
BELGRAVIA.
ESCORT SERVICE TEL: 736 5877

• CLASSICS
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel. 794 5218 & 431 2784.

APPEL PARIS
Escort Service.
Travel with Escort. Tel: 520 19 79.

AMSTERDAM
ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
Tel: 247731.

ATHENS
Nora Escort Service. Tel: 9588557.

Wendy Escort Service
PARIS 281 40 00

LONDON
ESCORT AGENCY
Tel: 231 1158, 11 a.m.-12 p.m.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON
PORTMAN ESCORT AGENCY.
Tel: 01 935 5339 or 486 3724.

GENEVA - JADE
Escort Service - Tel: 022 31 95 09.

GLAMOUR INT'L
Escort Service. Paris 527 90 95.

GENEVA - CHARLENE
Escort Service. Tel: 20 39 35.

Sarah Guide Service
PARIS 633 91 88

Escort International
Escort Service. Tel. Paris: 574 63 57.

APOLLO MALE ESCORT
Service. Paris 704 33 50

LONDON - BEBE Escort Service.
Tel.: 727 9082.

• PARIS
STAR ESCORT SERVICE 542 43 04.

PARIS-GEM ESCORTS SERVICE
Tel: 325 04 68.

LONDON - DEBBIE ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 01 589 0451.

AMSTERDAM-SUZY Escort Service
Hemonylaan 21 (7 days) tel: 715931

LONDON - Kensington Escort Agency. Tel: 01 602 6060 or 602 6477, 11a.m.-11p.m.
LONDON CONTACT Escort Service. Tel: 01-402 4000, 01-402 4008 OR 01-402 0282.
LONDON - ANGELA Escort Service. Tel: 01 435 7053.
VIENNA-HARMONY Escort Service. Tel: 92 21 41 after 3 p.m.
VIENNA - MICHELE ESCORT Service. Tel: 57 47 64.
MILANO 867513. Escort Service. Every day, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
MADRID ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 442 37 29.
HAMBURG Christin's Escort Service. Tel: 040/4101702.
FRANKFURT - SABRINA, Escort Service. Tel: 0611-292713.
DUESSELDORF: ENGLISH ESCORT Service. Tel: 0211 37 56 91.
BRUSSELS-TEL: 0049-6103-82048 Omega Escort Service/Germany.
MUNICH (089)522665 ESCORT Service female and male.
HELGA - FRANKFURT- Wiesbaden Mainz-Escort Service 0611/282728.
FRANKFURT ESCORT-SERVICE Tel: 0611 563629.
FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ Simone Escort Service. 06121-846666.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0211 492605.
FRANKFURT ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 625292.
FRANKFURT-KAREN Escort Service. Tel: 0611-596685.
COLOGNE BONN DUSSELDORF Omega Escort Service 06103-82048.
ZURICH Escorts & Guides Service. Tel: 66 37 79.
LONDON COSMOPOLITAN English Universal Escort Service. 262 3108.
BRITA DANISH GUIDE SERVICE 6 languages. London 730 1961.
LONDON - TANIA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 221-4345.
LONDON AMANDA Escort Service. 938 1299.
T.A.H. 4 Escort Service. London areas. Tel: 01 228 4164.
PARIS • MARLENE INTERNATIONAL Multilingual Escort Service. 723 79 78.
AMSTERDAM - NEW AMSTERDAM Escort Service Tel: (20) 730830.
AMSTERDAM-JB Escort Service. Tel: (0) 20 222785. Buiten Wieringerstraat 3.
HOLLAND, Joana Marchal, Escort Service, 033-753390 between 7 - 12am.
KARINE ESCORT SERVICE in Paris. Tel: 842 33 18.
ESCORT IN PARIS Escort Service. Tel: 500 73 88.
ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE: Tel: 850 54 83; 10.30-12 a.m. / 6-8.30 p.m.
MANDOLINE ESCORT SERVICE IN PARIS. Tel: 774 75 65.
GENEVA - RIKA Escort Service. To 7 p.m. Tel: 022/35.81.88.
BRUSSELS - Julie Escort Service. Tel: 640 32 35. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
EVE French/German, Escort Service in Geneva, Tel: (022) 32. 09 03.
MADRID ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: Madrid 457 26 98.
FRANKFURT - MANJA Austrian Escort Service. Tel: 595046.
DUESSELDORF Christina's Escort Service. Tel: 327977.
LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service. Tel.: 01-584 6513/2749.
ZOE ESCORT SERVICE. London town. Tel: 01 579 6444.
LONDON, Juliette Escort Service. 12 am - 12 pm. Tel: 328 5314.
ENGLISH ESCORT SERVICE. London and Heathrow areas Tel: 01 754 6281.
EMMANUELLE Escort Service. Multilingual. London 730 18 40.
ZURICH - Tel: 0049-6103-82048. Omega Escort Service/Germany.

PAGES 22 & 21 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

For advertising information contact the TRIB's office in your country.
Paris: Max Ferrero Tel.: 747.12.65.
London: Michael Mitchell Tel.: 242 51 73.
Brussels: Arthur Maixner Tel.: 343 18 99.
Amsterdam: Alfons Grim Tel.: 26 36 15.
Athens: J.C. Rennesson Tel.: 361 83 97/360 24 21.
Frankfurt: I. Oettinger Tel.: 28 36 78.
Lausanne: Marshall Wolter Tel.: 29 58 94.
New York: Sandy O'Hara Tel.: 752 38 90.
Rome: Antonio Sambrotta Tel.: 679 34 37.
Madrid: A. Umlauff Sarmiento Tel.: 455 33 06.
Stockholm: Peter Kornig Tel.: (08) 51 68 70.
Hong Kong: C. Cheney Tel.: 5 - 230077.
Lisbon: Rita Ambar Tel.: 672793 & 662544

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. as at 30-4-80
$45.56 (D.Fls. 90.71)
INFORMATION:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

ELSEVIER-NDU N.V.
U.S. $20,000,000.-
8¾ per cent Convertible Debentures 1980 due 1991/1995.
In accordance with Article 4 of the Trust Deed of 21 February 1980, the undersigned announces that as a result of an issue of 5 per cent in shares from the share premium reserve the Conversion Price will be reduced to Dfl. 238.- per Bearer Depositary Receipt representing one Ordinary Share of the Company of Dfl. 20.- nominal value with effect from 2 May 1980.
Rotterdam, 29 April 1980.
B.V. ALGEMEEN ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR
Wijnhaven 89
3011 WK ROTTERDAM
The Netherlands.

winzen
CANADA
Invest in income properties
WE OFFER:
• Individual apartments from $40,000-$130,000 Canadian dollars.
• Guaranteed income up to 5½ percent. ALSO: • Shopping centres,
• Large apartment buildings • Office buildings, • Industrial properties with high yield • And our proven property management.
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR LOW PRICES.
WRITE TO:
WINZEN CORPORATION LIMITED
85 Richmond Street West, Suite 1116
TORONTO, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2C9
Tel.: (416) 863-007 - Telex: 065-24301
IN PARIS: Tel.: 285-59 10
IN ROTTERDAM: Tel.: 010-33 05 02.

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود
Saudi International Bank
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Consolidated Accounts at 31 December 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Authorised Share Capital	50,000	50,000
Issued Share Capital	38,000	25,000
Reserves	3,638	2,763
Deposits	721,552	447,923
Loans, less general provision	221,956	150,782
Total assets	785,234	487,658
Operating Profit before taxation and general provision against loans	6,083	3,727
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,393	1,442
Proposed Dividend	798	720

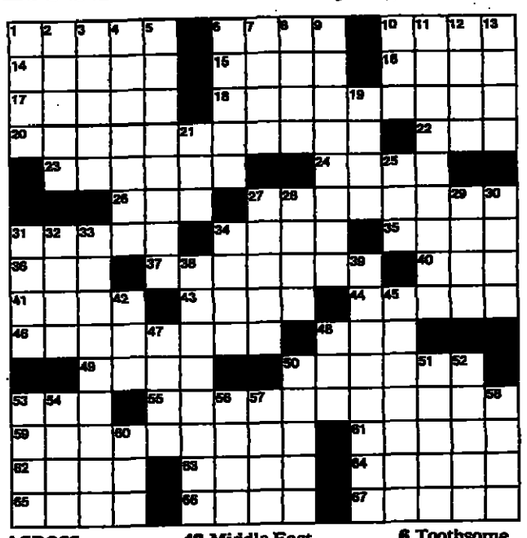
Board of Directors
H.E. Sheikh Mohammed Abalkhail,
Chairman,
Minister of Finance and National Economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
Edgar C. Felton,
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer;
H.E. Sheikh Khalid M. Algosaibi,
Retired Vice-Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency;
Dr. Mahsoun B. Jalal,
Chairman of the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation;
H.E. Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh,
Deputy-Chairman and Managing Director of the Riyad Bank Limited;
The Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, G.B.E., P.C.,
Retired Governor of the Bank of England;
John M. Meyer, Jr., K.B.E.,
Retired Chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York;
Dr. Wilfried Guth,
Member of the Board of Managing Directors of Deutsche Bank A.G.

Shareholders
Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1979 can be obtained from: The Secretary, Saudi International Bank, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TB. Telephone: (01) 638 2323.

The Bank with special expertise in Saudi Arabia

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Fad
6 Part of a baseball
10 Melville captain
14 With —— hand (obeisant)
15 Minutes of a meeting
16 Item sent to a deejay
17 Catkin or moron
18 Throve
20 Golfer's comment after whiffing several times
22 Hole-in- ——
23 Having less avoirdupois
24 "When I was ——— . . . .": W.S. Gilbert
26 Charles of music
27 Slow, easy gaits
31 Praise highly
34 Jupiter
35 Where Zeno taught
36 Altar on high
37 Venezuelan plainsman
40 Samovar
41 F.D.R.'s mother
43 Middle East land
44 Outlook
46 Constantly given the same kind of role
48 Moor or marsh
49 As quick as ——
50 Bit
53 Down Under bird
55 Scene of the comment at 20 Across
59 Triangular
61 Shabby, to a Londoner
62 Sistrunk of the N.F.L.
63 "Our ——," Gershwin musical
64 Floor or story, in Lyon
65 Simba's pride
66 Mardi ——
67 Pieces of eight

DOWN

1 Powwow
2 —— fizz, gin drink
3 Devoured eagerly
4 Genovese gypsy
5 Captivate
6 Toothsome quality
7 Grayish yellow
8 Agent: Suffix
9 Physio- therapist
10 Fruit punch
11 Great Greek historian
12 —— corner
13 Portend
19 Throw stones at
21 Ron of the Dodgers
25 Horace's "—— Poetica"
27 He played Mr. Chips
28 Ceramist's requisite
29 Civil-suit basis
30 "Mens —— . . . ."
31 N.Y.C. river
32 Diagnostician's aid
33 Waterproof material
34 Rush-hour problems
38 Abhorrence
39 Transgress
42 Former nuclear energy org.
45 Put on the throne, e.g.
47 Roman censor
48 Pro
50 Certain plants
51 Singer James et al.
52 Released
53 Land of Herod Agrippa II
54 "I —— man with . . ."
56 River entering the Fulda
57 Former White House denizen
58 "Windows of the soul"
60 Monogram of Prufrock's creator

Solution to Previous Puzzle

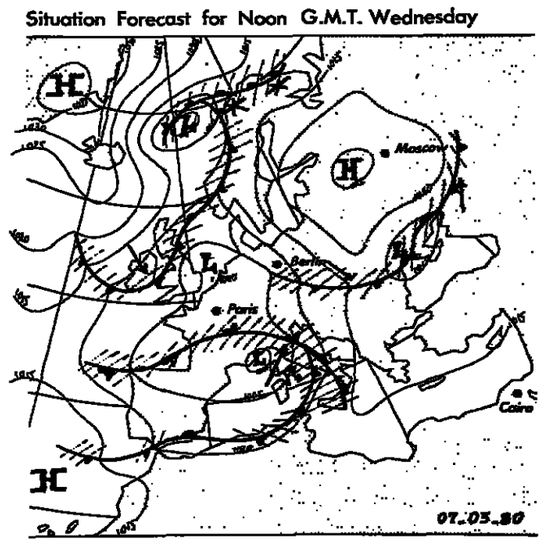
A	S	T	O	■	D	R	A	M	S	■	A	T	T	U
C	O	H	N	■	O	A	K	I	E	■	T	H	I	S
T	H	E	O	L	D	W	I	V	E	S	T	A	L	E
S	O	B	■	A	D	E	N	■	■	P	A	C	E	M
■	■	E	A	G	E	R	■	S	H	I	R	K	■	■
L	O	G	G	E	R	■	T	A	U	T	■	E	M	S
A	L	G	E	R	■	G	A	B	L	E	■	N	A	H
R	E	A	D	■	F	R	I	L	L	■	B	A	N	E
G	A	R	■	M	A	I	N	E	■	B	O	Y	N	E
E	N	S	■	A	I	N	T	■	T	U	R	N	E	R
■	■	O	D	O	R	S	■	C	A	R	G	O	■	■
A	S	P	E	R	■	■	N	O	R	M	■	V	E	E
T	H	E	B	I	G	L	O	W	P	A	P	E	R	S
T	A	R	A	■	R	O	D	E	O	■	S	L	A	M
A	G	A	R	■	S	T	E	R	N	■	I	S	L	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	17	63	Fine
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Mist	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	Rain
ATHENS	21	70	Fine	MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Mist	MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	15	59	Fine	NEW YORK	16	61	Overcast
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	20	68	Fine
BUDAPEST	14	57	Mist	PARIS	12	54	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Overcast	PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Fine	ROME	18	64	Fine
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Overcast	SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Fine
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	22	72	Fine
FLORENCE	17	63	Mist	TEL AVIV	30	86	Mist
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	15	59	Fine
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	22	72	Rain
HELSINKI	11	52	Fine	VIENNA	13	55	Rain
HOUSTON	29	84	Cloudy	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fine	ZURICH	11	52	Mist
LISBON	18	64	Overcast				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest of others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Calculations Faulty, Sect Delays End of World Forecast to Today

DURANGO, Colo., May 6 (AP) — Due to analytical errors, the end of the world has been rescheduled for tomorrow, according to a religious sect.

The world was supposed to have ended last Tuesday afternoon, said Charles Gaines, the 50-year-old leader of the sect, an offshoot of the Baha'i faith. Baha'i leaders disclaim any connection with the group.

But he said that setting the holocaust for April 29 was in error because sect members had not interpreted Biblical references correctly.

In Missoula, Mont., Leland Jensen, who calls himself the group's national leader, confirmed Mr. Gaines' prediction. "There's going to be an atomic explosion Wednesday, or the death of the person that is going to cause World War III," he said.

Mr. Gaines said that he was not worried about being ridiculed. "They laughed at Noah," he said.

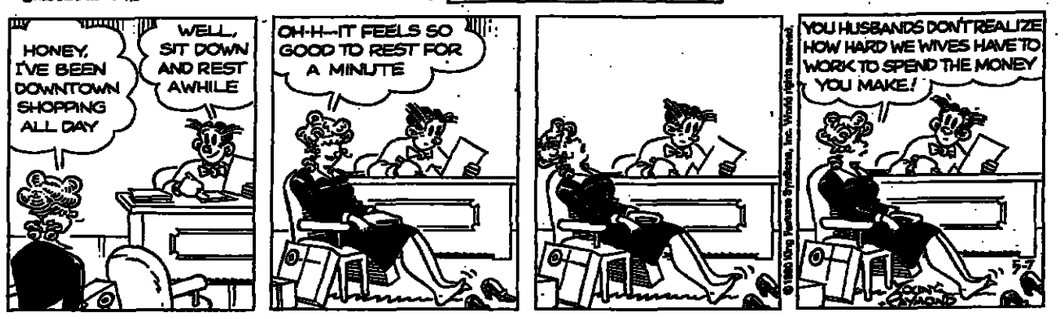
PEANUTS



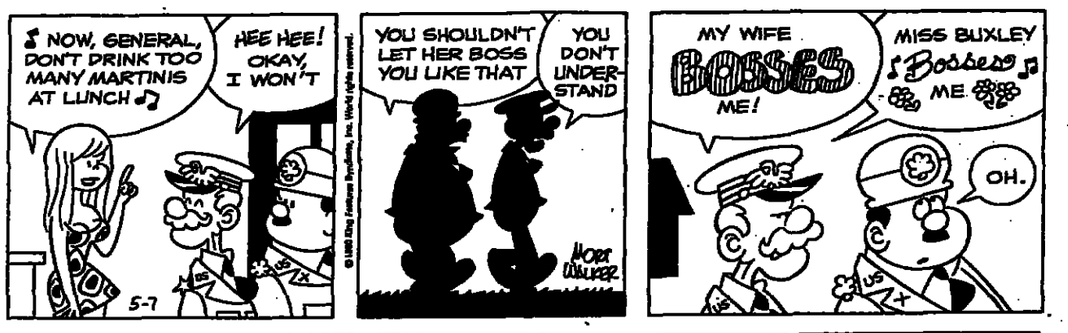
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



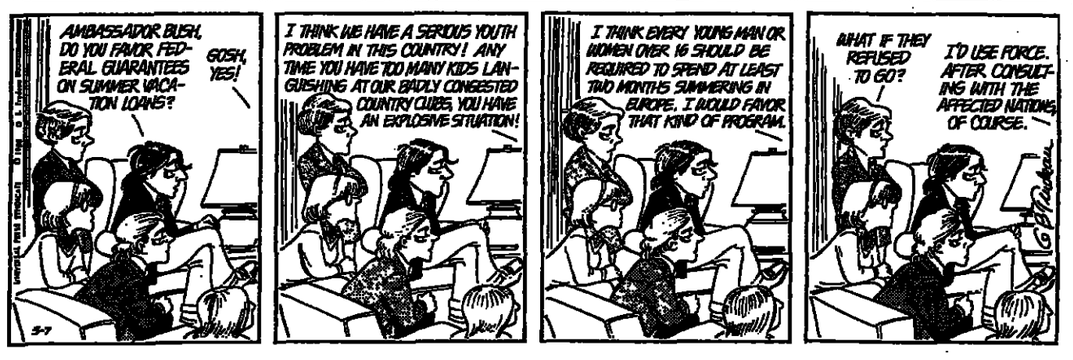
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FARCS

CADEY

INSEPP

DRYBOW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT ○○○ "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CABLE BIPED ADRIFT STRONG
Answer: Where the wholesale underwear salesman carried his samples—IN HIS "BRIEF" CASE

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

AUTHORITY

By Richard Sennett. Knopf. 206 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MORE than anything else in public life, the question of authority seems to be a thorn in our side. "What right have you . . . . ?" is the characteristic cry of the age. Yet if we were to succeed in rejecting every last right, we would find ourselves alone with nothingness.

This is where Richard Sennett begins in "Authority." We are afraid, he says, to surrender to it and afraid to be deprived of it. Our hunger for stability and order — the fruit of authority — used to express itself in massive churches and government buildings. Now we are trying to monumentalize the self.

'Disobedient Dependence'

Max Weber wrote that we believe in authority when we perceive it as legitimate. But "the dilemma of our time," Sennett says, "is that we feel attracted to strong figures we do not believe to be legitimate." Society is "held together by its disaffections." We live in a state of "disobedient dependence" on authority. "The very act of disobeying with all its confrontations, anxieties and conflicts knits people together."

We rebel, according to Sennett, not against but "within" the structure of authority. To step outside of it would be to cut ourselves loose, to have no connections, no points of reference. The French people, on the brink of freedom after the Terror, "destroyed their chances of liberty by setting up a new authority — themselves, embodied in the abstraction The People."

Karl Marx thought that the perception of illegitimacy would erode authority, but Sennett says of those in power that "there is alienation from them, but there is no freedom from them." Lionel Trilling said that writers, especially, need a culture — and authority — to reject, and Sennett suggests that, in our self-conscious age, we are all writers. He quotes Octavio Paz's remark that "negation in art is no longer creative," and raises the question of its usefulness in life when it is overworked.

But it is part of the "pathos of authority" that its strength is measured by our resistance to it. In industry, Sennett suggests, the struggle for a living has been displaced by the struggle for the self. Increasingly, people work to earn a self rather than a salary.

The "autonomous" person is the self-possessed man who has all that he needs and asks for nothing. He is the hero and the anti-hero, the "cool" character of the age. He is not subject to what Hegel called "the injustice of society," which dictates that "the subordinate must make sense of what power is."

Authority and suffering, according to Sennett, enjoy a love-hate relationship in our time. With the waning of Christian theology, the nonheroic victim passed into history, and today, he says, "to suffer is a sign of human courage; the masses are heroic; their suffering is the best measure of social injustice."

"The ennobling of suffering was the moral foundation of Romanticism," Sennett writes. "No person is morally legitimate unless he or she is suffering. Most of all, the ennobling of victims means that in ordinary middle-class life we are forced constantly to go in search of some injury, some affliction, in order to justify even the contemplation of questions of justice, righ dement in our lives." B tinues, "the need to legit beliefs in terms of an inj fering to which one has jected attaches people more to the injuries them a result, "they conspire a suffering."

"An authority is perc legitimate," Sennett "when his strength mak other." Our best way of ourselves against this when it encroaches on us the exercise of what H "an unhappy conscious process "has to do with images of authority so cl self, looking at them s that one loses one's fears mysterious beings." As a of "unhappy conscious nett cites Richard Avedo graph of his elderly fathe sive stages of his fatal illn

In 1970 Sennett publi Uses of Disorder," and r more to say on the subje he brought out a book on of Public Man," and the tinues here. In "Authority man falls as brilliantly as Sennett makes it possibl wish on that star. The b his book reflects on us. our beautiful mistakes be ing, and no authority in can take them away from

Anatole Broyard is on The New York Times.

Library Names Poet

WASHINGTON (AP) — Maxine Kumin, winner of the 1973 Pulitzer Prize for poetry, has become the fifth woman to be named consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress since the post was created in 1936. Mrs. Kumin, 54, will assume her duties in January, 1981, and continue in the post until May, 1982.

Best-Selle

The New York Time

This list is based on reports fr 1,400 bookstores throughout the Weeks on list are not necessarily c

FICTION

This Week		
1	THE BOURNE IDENTIT by Robert Ludlum	
2	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judi Krantz	
3	THE DEVIL'S ALTERN LIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	
4	PORTRAITS, by Cynth Freeman	
5	NO LOVE LOST, by Hel Van Slyke	
6	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by Joh le Carre	
7	THE BLEEDING HEART, Marilyn French	
8	WHO'S ON FIRST, by W Ham P. Buckley Jr.	
9	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffr Archer	
10	CREEK MARY'S BLOOD, Dee Brown	
11	HUNGRY AS THE SEA, Wilbur Smith	
12	BACK BAY, by Willia Martin	
13	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by W Iliam Styron	
14	THE TRANSIT OF VENU by Shirley Hazzard	
15	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	

NONFICTION

1	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Mi ton and Rose Friedman
2	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alv Toffler
3	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahu
4	ALL YOU NEED TO KNO ABOUT THE IRS, by Pa Strassels with Robert Wool
5	ANATOMY OF AN ILL NESS, by Norman Cousins
6	THE BRETHREN, by Bo Woodward and Scott Ar strong
7	MEN IN LOVE, by Nan Friday
8	HOW YOU CAN BECOM FINANCIALLY INDI PENDENT BY INVESTIN IN REAL ESTATE, by Albe Lowry
9	THE BOOK OF LISTS #2, I Irving Wallace, David Wa lechinsky, Amy Wallace an Sylvia Wallace
10	NOTHING DOWN, by Rob ert Allen
11	SECOND BOOK OF RUN NING, by Jim Fixx
12	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM by Nathan Pritikin with P trick McGrady
13	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck
14	HOW TO INVEST YOU MONEY AND PROFI FROM INFLATION, by Mo ton Shulman
15	A VIEW FROM A BROAI by Bette Midler

BRIDGE — By Alan

ONE of the most remarkable maneuvers in bidding is the Striped-Tail Ape Double. The idea is to double opponents who are on their way to a slam that will succeed before they reach it. If they meanly redouble, the doubler flees swiftly to the safety of his own suit, alternating aggression and discretion just like the anthropoid after which the double is named.

This is hardly ever attempted in practical play, although players who badly misjudge the auction by doubling at the five-level for an overtrick sometimes brazenly claim that they intended that result. But an even more bizarre psychological coup was attempted successfully on the diagramed deal played in a rubber bridge game.

South was surprised to find himself with an 11-card suit, which occurs about once in every 3-million deals. The problems involved in bidding truly freakish hands such as this are psychological rather than technical. Giving information to your partner is irrelevant. What is important is to buy the contract, at almost any level, without allowing your opponents to realize the full beauty of your hand.

One theory is to bid very gently and keep bidding, letting your opponents suppose that you are simply bidding too much on this theory South should overcall two clubs. Another idea is to lie in wait and enter the auction at a late stage, and South opted for this policy.

He judged that his opponents could make a large number of tricks in their contract, and he was right about that. East can make six spades if he knows how and he would know if shown his length in clubs.

When his opponents re spades, the obvious move was to bid his clubs. But h that this would simply to five spades. Knowing a about this particular Eas an amazing call: Double.

East could have passed in one or two overtrick likes to get every ounce of of a favorable situation expected, he redoubled. T doubled the desperate red clubs, and South did n clined to do any redou scored 11 tricks quickly making a doubled game his opponents doing so, b 100 honors in the bargain.

NORTH
♠ J 1065
♡ K 1072
◇ J 874
♣ 6

WEST
♠ Q 73
♡ A 9654
◇ Q 1032
♣ 10

EAST
♠ A
♡ Q
◇ A
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 8
◇ 6
♣ A K Q J 8

East-and-West were vulne bidding:

East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♣
4♠	Dbl.	Pass
Redbl.	5♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	

West led the spade three.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Martin Having Fun Again as A's Cruise in First Place

By George Vecsey

Oakland Attendance Up by More Than 50,000

OAKLAND, Calif. (NYT) — The players watched him carefully at first, the way people keep both eyes on a desperado who settles in a frontier town.

Billy Martin carries his reputation wherever he goes — decking marshmallow salesmen and sportswriters and ballplayers, always arguing with his bosses. He acknowledges his reputation; so does his new team.

"To tell you the truth," says Mike Norris, one of the many Oakland A's, who are caught up in the most exciting month of their young lives, "to tell you the truth, I felt he'd be a hard-nosed guy, but the man has sincerity."

This band of unknown players has been transformed, at least for the moment, into a mirror image of their new manager, even stealing home plate the way Martin once tried to do in a World Series game. ("I was safe," he says; "the umpires had it all wrong.")

The A's are in first place following Monday night's 5-1 victory over the Indians. They have a record of 16 victories and 9 losses. Last year, they lost 31 times before winning their 16th game.

The A's have stolen home three times, twice in last Saturday's victory over Detroit.

The A's are winning their games with home runs and good catches in the outfield and strong young pitchers, the way any team must. But the players, most of them unknown to fans around the league, feel they have something extra going for them: Martin has taught them, in one month of spring training and one month of the season, how to win.

In New York, and in the three other towns where he has managed, the fan on the street loved him because he was Batting Billy, the little guy with the gunslinger mustache who dared to take on the world. What is often obscured by his feuds and his dismissals is that Martin is also a reader of history books, a man with a sense of organization, and a teacher who can say, "If you have to scream, you're not doing the job right."

Yet in all the other towns, he wound up screaming so much that he had to say his farewells in a hoarse whisper.

But now he is healthy. The rumors that he was letting tension and alcohol break him down when he was the Yankee manager seem to be a bad dream. Last winter, when he lost his Yankee job for a second time because of his fight with the marshmallow salesman in a Minneapolis hotel, he says his weight plummeted from 165 to 143.

"I was so upset I couldn't eat for six days at one stretch," he recalls, but his weight is back now and his eyes are less haunted than in his soap-opera years in New York.

He says he never once doubted he would have another job managing. "There are always owners interested in contacting me," he says. But the one serious offer he received last winter was from Charles Finley, the Chicago insurance executive who has allowed his Oakland team to fall apart for lack of money and lack of professional care.

The A's drew only 306,763 fans last year as Finley was trying to sell or move the franchise. Martin, who had been evicted from Minnesota, Detroit, Texas and New York, looked as if he was an itinerant sharpshooter taking up residence in the Last Chance Saloon.

"I have to admit, there were times in the past when players on this club questioned the managers," says Rod Picciolo, a young infielder. "They'd tell you something, and you'd say to yourself: 'But, why?' But as soon as Billy walked into our clubhouse, we knew he was one of the best. He told us, 'This is the way it is done.' "

Last Year Is Over

Mike Norris says: "The man went after Reggie Jackson on television, and Reggie is not exactly the smallest guy in the world. We did what Billy said, partially because we didn't want to test the consequences."

Knowing the players were watching him when he started spring training, Martin checked his pugnacity at the door.

"I told them to divorce themselves from last year," he said. "I said, 'I'll play you guys, I'll treat you like men, and I'll judge you by what I see.' I told 'em to bust loose. For the first three, four, five days, they were uptight. They were afraid to cut loose."

In the spring, Martin made his players practice bunting, stealing, pick-offs, throws from the outfield. Norris recalls: "Everything was precision. Not exactly military, but precision."

Then one day in spring training the A's executed a play they had practiced for a week. (Martin will not describe it because "we haven't used it yet during the season.") He says, "As soon as it worked, my players stood up in the dugout and started cheering because they saw their work paying off." He says in the last week of spring training the players had become "awesome."

Nobody's Talking

Awesome and annoying. The A's have beaten the defending division champion, California, six out of seven games. They fell behind Minnesota, 10-0, and struggled back for a 20-11 loss. "We still felt we could win that game," says Mitchell Page, one of the club's best hitters.

Then there was the stealing of home plate. Martin says he long ago discovered a secret on when the runner should break for home, and he says he taught it to his players in Minnesota, including Rod Carew and Cesar Tovar, who stole home in the same game against Mickey Lolich of the Tigers. Because it is a secret, he says mysteriously that only he and his third-base coach, Clete Boyer, know the full details, and neither is talking. Against California, Rickey Henderson stole home. Mike Heath, a catcher, was given the signal a day later.

"Heath couldn't believe it," says Boyer, the former Yankee third baseman. "He asked me, 'What if I get caught?' while the other team was changing pitchers. I told him Billy wouldn't care. He was safe, but the umpire called him out. But that's all right, Billy shook up the other team. He loves to take it to them."

The A's took it to the Tigers Saturday, when Wayne Gross, a bulky third baseman became a green-and-gold apparition trying to steal home in the blazing sunshine. The Tigers' pitcher, Jack Morris, rushed a high throw that got away from the catcher and Gross was safe.

In the stands, Al Flynn of San Jose, who had not bothered to drive the 45 miles to a game in the last four years, nudged his wife, Martha, and said: "That's Billy Martin for you." Flynn said he was attracted to a game this year "because of what I heard about Billy's team." Attendance is already up by more than 50,000 over last year.

In the very next inning Saturday, with two outs and the bases loaded, Dwayne Murphy tried the same thing. Once again, Morris's throw was high, and the ball got away and the runner was safe. Page, who had stolen third on the same play, saw the ball get loose and tried to barrel home, but was called out to end the inning.

'Lousy Baseball'

Morris was so angry that he fired the ball into center field, then stormed into the dugout.

But Morris was hardly as enraged as his catcher, Lance Parrish, who had been crossed up twice by the pitcher on the two steals. Parrish grabbed a bat and destroyed the water cooler, flooding the dugout. Morris was replaced after the inning; the Tigers never recovered, and lost, 5-3. The Tiger manager, Sparky Anderson, allowed that he had never seen such "lousy baseball."

After the game, Boyer visited Martin's cubicle and shook the manager's hand and said: "Thanks. Hey, it's great. Beautiful. Thanks." Boyer, who played under Casey Stengel and Ralph Houk, said he has learned more about baseball "in one month with Billy than I learned the rest of my career."

Martin still does things his way. Criticized by George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' owner, for arriving late at the ball park, Martin often arrives for work well after his troops have already begun practice. Sometimes he calls in the batting order from his apartment 25 minutes away. After the game he seems to have other affairs on his mind, but during the game, his players say, he is totally intense.

"He'll move me two steps, and the batter will hit the ball right to me," says Rob Picciolo.

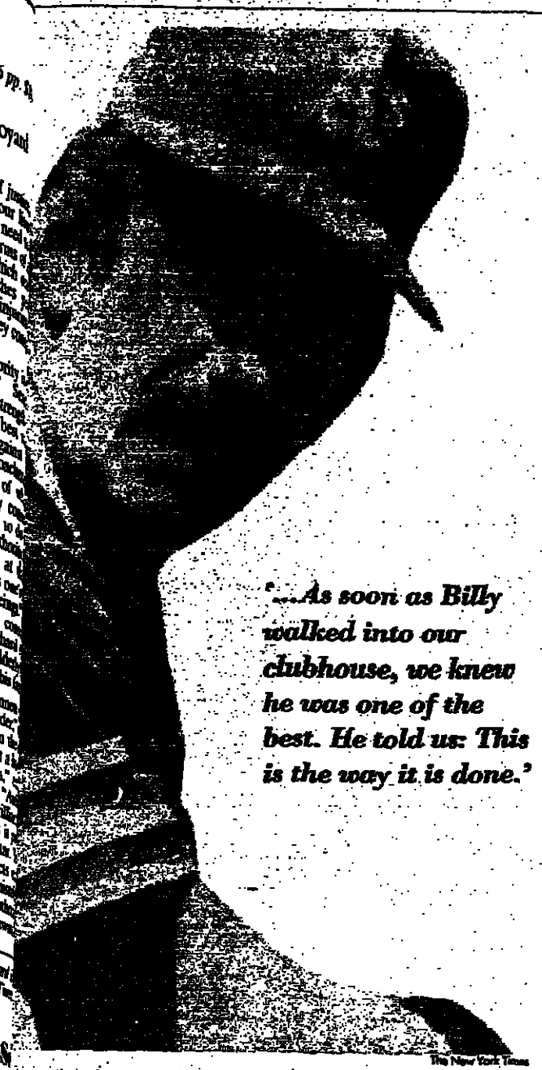
Mike Heath, who played for Martin briefly in New York, says: "He points out your mistakes. He'll get on you. He doesn't do it a lot everywhere, but I think it does it more here. In New York, those guys could do it."

Any extended success from these marginal ballplayers could be one of Martin's greatest accomplishments. "Let's just say every time is different," Martin says. He says he no longer daydreams about returning to the Yankees.

"That's over," he says softly. "God has a certain plan for you. I came out here, nobody bothers me. Charlie calls me after the game and asks me how I am, if I need anything."

Finley, who was meddling with his managers before Steinbrenner ever bought into baseball, has been subdued in recent years, said to be depressed over a costly divorce and bored with baseball. There is some feeling that Finley, who is locked into a lease here through 1987, may become excited by the way Martin is managing his club and take more of an interest. That is what is known as a mixed blessing.

"Charlie doesn't bother me during the game," Martin says. "The office doesn't bother me. They leave me alone. I've been telling people for years, this is how to treat a manager. Leave me alone. But it was like talking to deaf ears. Here they leave me alone. This is the way life is supposed to be."



"...As soon as Billy walked into our clubhouse, we knew he was one of the best. He told us: This is the way it is done."

The New York Times

The Soccer Scene

There the British Empire Lives

By Rob Hughes

DON, May 6 (IHT) — Un- plan to be out in the bush ekend, there is every chance ll not avoid the English Cup It pervades all. It will beam many satellite feeds as did ay's firework display at the Embassy in London, for soccer and television form the fabric of living, *the* Cup s good box office.

y? Why on earth should an af- n's sport — particularly a pa- l, intercity set-to between al and West Ham, both Lon- lubs — attract so many mil- lion. The British Empire ave been dismantled long at her influence on the world seems, if anything, reborn second century. And the FA the most sophisticated soccer world. No sir. Nor is it likely the most talented, nor, to from Italy's astonishing 0 a man bonus to win the oming European Champion- will its rewards raise eye- ill, however, involve extremes ning, of willpower, passion ysical combat. Sooner or lat- high cross will be hurled into d penalty areas, bodies will jostle and fall. There will be ts of ecstasy and despair, of d pain, of athleticism and . . . and the less scientific mes, the more theater the ion moguls will extract from se of us who have been closer reality in Wembley's famed dium year after year know he television eye distorts. It communicate the fever in . It misses the smell of hot and beer, the excitement that the pulse of everyone there, the sadness of lifelong fans who stand beaten at the gates as their attempts to beg, steal or buy a ticket fail.

Why, the box cannot even faithfully reproduce the entire pattern and flow. That is impossible, unless it were to film from the air and reproduce a framework of matchstick figures.

Armchair Atmosphere

So what we get, even on live television, is a specialized entertainment. It thrives on close-ups, on the niggling you and I could not see from the stands, on the interplay of human reactions and, if it ludicrously attempts to interpret what is in the minds of men whose drug that afternoon is the adrenaline surge of a lifetime, that, too, has become televised license.

We at the match may become bored, by a stalemate of tactics, but you out there will not be offered anything mundane enough to switch off your set. Television will seek and find its focal points of argument and slide-rule debate, of human triumph or failure. In England it will whip up an armchair atmosphere of its own through six hours of nostalgia, play-back, comment and interview. Abroad it will feed off the high level of expectation that even soccer sophisticates like Johan Cruyff in Washington or Helmut Schoen in Wiesbaden will automatically tune to.

Watch with them on Saturday and you will see Liam Brady of Arsenal and Trevor Brooking of West Ham attempt, through subtlety and stealth. Or at least, you may catch glimpses of these, the two most creative forwards in the English League. You are far more likely to see the lather of running that Arsenal's Brian Talbot squeezes into 90 minutes.

Supply because he is so wound up and is always charging back and forth into both penalty areas, Talbot personifies English Cup-tie action. He has bags of stamina, he passes accurately and has a certain amount of ability with the ball, yet he is no artist, no creator of memorable movement.

This, however, is his third consecutive FA Cup Final. In the first he helped Ipswich to beat Arsenal in 1978. Arsenal then bought him for a club record £440,000, and back he went to Wembley to win in 1979 . . . and back again this year. It was Talbot who stretched to score the goal to put English champions Liverpool out of the semifinal, which ended last Monday after seven hours of marathon combat.

Now the stage is his again although Brady seeks the platform to precipitate his sale to a foreign club; Brooking to rehearse his role in England's midfield. A young lad called Paul Allen, only 17, seeks immediate fame in West Ham colors. Two huge and daunting goalkeepers — Pat Jennings of Arsenal and Phil Parkes of West Ham — want to stay in the acrobats hall of fame . . . and an immense red-headed center-back with an apparent clumsiness but an over-powering determination is bound to stand out if you view in color.

He is Willie Young, a Scotsman once banned from playing for his country after a nightclub fracas in Copenhagen. Big Willie is the darling of Arsenal's vociferous North Bank terracing. They would scale the Wembley towers to get a glimpse of Young clambering over some unfortunate forward. After the victory over Liverpool, a stranger approached the Scot and asked: "Would you say you've played the best football of your life in this semifinal?"

"Well . . . ," Young pondered modestly.

The stranger interrupted: "Only I was waiting for someone to make a vital mistake and you were the obvious candidate."

Likely Hero

Silence. Big Willie admits that, had he been a loser, the man might have found himself bounced all around the bloody locker room. As it was . . . well, Arsenal was a winner. After its victory in Juventus, it now plays two Cup Finals in five days . . . and if its Cup Winners' Cup date with Valencia five days after Wembley might make greater demands on strategy, it is the English Cup that grips the professionals and fans alike here.

Arsenal's is such a team effort, we may not have mentioned its likely hero. We have not, for example touched on its tricky young English forward, Graham Rix, or Alan Sunderland, who scored last year's winner or his striking partner Frank Stapleton, whose strength impressed the Italians enough to prompt a tentative bid to buy him.

West Ham, whose theme tune is "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," has unearthed a new matchwinner. Alan Devonshire is built so slightly that he looks as if he might break in a strong wind. He was rejected by Crystal Palace as a youngster, went to work in a vacuum-cleaner factory until West Ham rescued him for a paltry £5,000 transfer fee from a nonleague club.

Devonshire was so exhausted after his first day's training that he was sent home by hired car to rest for a fortnight. Now his strength is running the equal of Brian Talbot . . . interlaced with such incisive brain and delivery that he has suddenly made the full England squad.

The heart says West Ham, of the Second Division, and Devonshire, from nowhere, can pull it off. Soccer here would benefit because it is the more adventurous team. Yet Arsenal, begrudge it or not, runs doggedly and collectively, and seemingly hand in hand with destiny. I doubt that the Hammers, from London's tough East End, can survive the power of the gunners from North London, or that it will be (in the flesh) a particularly exhilarating sight.



Bill Madlock

Madlock Suspended

PITTSBURGH, May 6 (UPI) — Chub Feeney, president of the National League, has suspended Bill Madlock of the Pirates for 15 days and fined him $5,000 for nudging umpire Jerry Crawford in the face with his glove to protest a strikeout call.

Stunned by the announcement, Madlock said he would appeal the suspension and fine through the Major League Players Association. Until his appeal is heard, probably in early June, he will be eligible to play.

Chicago Manager Injured in Player Brawl

Johnson Powers White Sox Past Brewers

CHICAGO, May 6 (UPI) — Lamar Johnson's two-run homer in the sixth inning snapped a 7-7 tie last night and enabled the Chicago White Sox to score an 11-7 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers in a game marred by a bench-clearing brawl in the fourth inning that resulted in a dislocated left shoulder for the White Sox manager, Tony Larussa.

Johnson's homer, his fifth, scored Bob Molinaro, who walked, and came off Dan Boitano (0-1). Randy Scarbery (1-1) worked 2⅓ innings for the victory and Ed Farmer picked up his seventh save.

Larussa was injured after White Sox pitcher Mike Proly hit Ben Oglivie, who was 2-for-2 in the game and 8-for-14 in the four-game set. Oglivie charged the mound and both dugouts and bullpens quickly emptied. Oglivie was ejected and Larussa was treated in the clubhouse and returned to the bench in the sixth inning. It was not clear how the Chicago manager sustained the injury.

Milwaukee took a 2-0 lead in the first off starter Rich Dotson on an RBI single by Cecil Cooper and Sal Bando's run-scoring groundout. Chicago tied the score in its half of the first on an RBI single by Harold Baines and Chet Lemon's run-scoring double-play.

Milwaukee took a 5-2 lead in the second on an RBI double by Buck Martinez and run-scoring singles by Robin Yount and Cooper. Chicago countered with two runs in its half of the second on Claudell Washington's fielder's choice and an RBI single by Molinaro. Milwaukee opened a 6-4 lead in the third on consecutive doubles by Oglivie and Bob Davis. The White Sox tied the score in their half of the third when Johnson reached on Yount's second error of the game, raced to third on a wild pitch and scored on a throwing error by Martinez. Jim Morrison's third homer then tied the score, 6-6.

Milwaukee took a 7-6 lead on a homer by Yount in the fourth and Chicago tied the score in the fifth on a two-base error by Sal Bando.

Twins 4, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Rob Wilfong and Glenn Adams hit home runs giving Minnesota a 4-2 victory over Baltimore. After Wilfong's homer in the first inning, Minnesota added a run in the second when Mike Cubbage doubled and eventually scored on a sacrifice fly by Rick Sofield. Adams led off the fourth with his first homer and Minnesota's fourth run came in the fifth inning as a result of an error by rookie Floyd Rayford.

Rangers 11, Red Sox 3

In Arlington, Texas, Bump Wills got four hits, scored twice and sparkled defensively to back Gaylord Perry's eight-hit pitching and lead Texas to an 11-3 victory over Boston.

A's 5, Indians 1

In Oakland, Matt Keough pitched a six-hitter and Dave Revering and Wayne Gross hit back-to-back homers to lead Oakland to a 5-1 victory over Cleveland.

Mets 3, Reds 2

In the National League, at New York, pinch hitter Ron Hodges doubled home Alex Trevino from first base with one out in the 10th inning, giving New York a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati.

Expos 10, Astros 1

In Montreal, Ron LeFlore had four hits and drove in three runs to pace a 16-hit attack as Montreal beat Houston and previously unbeaten J.R. Richard in a game delayed nearly three hours by rain, 10-1.

Phillies 7, Braves 1

In Philadelphia, Steve Carlton lost a bid for a no-hitter with two out in the eighth inning and settled for a three-hitter as Philadelphia beat Atlanta, 7-1.

Cardinals 9, Giants 5

In St. Louis, Ted Simmons' two-run double keyed a five-run rally in the second inning and the Cardinal catcher later singled home an insurance run, pacing St. Louis to a 9-5 victory over San Francisco in a rain-interrupted game.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 50 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reitz StL	22	76	6	30	.395
R. Smith LA	22	86	14	31	.360
Martin Chi	19	74	14	26	.351
Buckner Chi	18	72	8	25	.347
Hendrick StL	22	81	16	28	.346
Garner Pgh	20	78	9	24	.343
Foote Chi	16	57	9	19	.333
Templeton StL	22	96	18	32	.333
Cedeno Hin	20	73	17	24	.329
J. Cruz Hin	23	83	17	27	.325

Home Runs
Schmidt, Philadelphia, 8; Lyzinski, Philadelphia, 7; Kingman, Chicago, 6; Baker, Los Angeles, 6; Martin, Chicago, 5; R.Smith, Los Angeles, 5.

Runs Batted In
Garvey, Los Angeles, 20; J.Cruz, Houston, 19; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 18; Parker, Pittsburgh, 18; R.Smith, Los Angeles, 18.

Pitching (3 Decisions)
Bibby, Pittsburgh, 4-0, 1.000; Forsch, Houston, 4-0, 1.000; Reuss, Los Angeles, 3-0, 1.000; Carlton, Philadelphia, 5-1, .833; Vuckovich, St.Louis, 5-1, .833; Richard, Houston, 4-1, .800; Pastore, Cincinnati, 3-1, .750; J.Niekro, Houston, 3-1, .750.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 50 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Staub Tex	14	51	8	21	.412
Summers Det	19	57	13	22	.404
Cooper Mil	17	67	9	25	.373
Molinaro Chi	19	52	11	19	.365
Trammell Det	18	58	13	21	.362
Fisk Bos	18	61	13	22	.361
Oglivie Mil	19	68	16	24	.353
Perez Bos	22	88	16	31	.352
Molitor Mil	18	75	14	26	.347
Bochte Sea	25	88	12	30	.341
B.Bell Tex	22	88	16	30	.341

Home Runs
Velez, Toronto, 7; ReJackson, New York, 6; Rudi, California, 6; Smalley, Minnesota, 6; Singleton, Baltimore, 5; Fisk, Boston, 5; Oglivie, Milwaukee, 5; L.Johnson, Chicago, 5.

Runs Batted In
Velez, Toronto, 20; B.Bell, Texas, 20; Oliver, Texas, 20; Parrish, Detroit, 19; L.Johnson, Chicago, 19.

Pitching (3 Decisions)
Honeycutt, Seattle, 5-0, 1.000; John, New York, 4-0, 1.000; Corbett, Minnesota, 3-0, 1.000; Norris, Oakland, 3-0, 1.000; Redfern, Minnesota, 4-1, .800; Barker, Cleveland, 3-1, .750; Caldwell, Milwaukee, 3-1, .750; Stieb, Toronto, 3-1, .750; Ause, California, 3-1, .750; Dotson, Chicago, 3-1, .750; Gura, Kansas City, 3-1, .750; Spillorth, Kansas City, 3-1, .750.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 000 000 100— 1 6 2
Montreal 400 113 10x—10 16 0
Richard, Andular (1), Niemann (6), Smith (8) and Ashby, Bochy (6); Palmer, Fryman (7) and Carter, Tamargo (7). W—Palmer, 1-0. L—Richard, 4-1.

Atlanta 000 000 001—1 3 2
Philadelphia 111 400 00x—7 9 1
Matula, Hanas (4), Garber (6), Bradford (8) and Benedict, Nahorodny (6); Carlton and Boone. W—Carlton, 2-1. L—Matula, 2-2. HRs—Atlanta, Murphy (4). Philadelphia, Schmidt 2 (8).

Cincinnati 001 001 000 0—2 7 1
New York 100 010 000 1—3 8 0
Seaver, Bair (9) and Bench; Bamback, Glynn (6), Zachry (7), Reardon (9) and Stearns. W—Reardon, 1-1. L—Bair, 0-2.

San Francisco 410 000 000—5 8 0
St. Louis 251 100 00x—9 13 1
Blue, Griffin (2), Moffitt (6), Holland (8) and May; Vuckovich, Kaat (9) and Simmons. W—Vuckovich, 5-1. L—Blue, 2-2. HR—San Francisco, Clark (3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 110 110 000—4 6 1
Baltimore 000 101 000—2 9 1
Redfern, Corbett (6) and Wynegar; Stone, T.Martinez (5) and Dempsey. W—Redfern, 4-1. L—Stone, 2-3. HRs—Minnesota, Wilfong (4), Adams (1).

Boston 010 000 200— 3 8 4
Texas 221 010 05x—11 16 0
Eckersley, Remke (3), Lockwood (8) and Fisk; Perry and Sundberg. W—Perry, 2-1. L—Eckersley, 1-4. HRs—Boston, Fisk (5). Texas, Bell (3).

Milwaukee 231 100 000— 7 14 4
Chicago 222 102 20x—11 13 1
Sorensen, Boitano (6), Augustine (8), Castro (8) and Martinez, Moore (8); Dotson, Proly (2), Scarberry (5), Farmer (7) and Kimm. W—Scarberry, 1-1. L—Boitano, 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Yount (3). Chicago, Morrison (3), Johnson (5).

Cleveland 000 000 001—1 6 1
Oakland 001 002 20x—5 11 2
Denny, Monge (7) and Hassey; Keough and Newman. W—Keough, 4-2. L—Denny, 1-3. HRs—Oakland, Reverine (4), Gross (4).

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Purchased the contract of Don Graham, catcher, from Rochester of the International League. Designated the contract of Dave Skaggs, catcher.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Optioned Jim Gaudet, catcher, to Evansville of the American Association.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Loaned Andy Replogle, pitcher, from their Vancouver team of the Pacific Coast League to the Detroit Tigers' Evansville team of the American Association.

National League

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Announced that Bill Madlock, third baseman, has been suspended for 15 days and fined $5,000 by the league for hitting umpire Jerry Crawford with his glove on May 1. Placed Jim Rooker, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Pascual Perez, pitcher, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND BROWNS—Signed Paul Campbell, fullback-linebacker, and Steve Green, kicker-punter, to free-agent contracts.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Steve Schindler, offensive guard, and Bruce McGill, linebacker.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Johnny (Lam) Jones, wide receiver, and Raich Clayton, running back-flight end, to a series of one-year contracts.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Roy Gerela, placekicker, to a one-year contract.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Mark McGrath and Devon Mosley, wide receivers; Kyle Riddell, guard; Kieron Walford, placekicker; Mike Doerfler, fullback, and Greg Dunn, safety, as free agents.

COLLEGE

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE—Named Carl James, commissioner.

Nastase Overpowers Gerulaitis Taken to Wire

Tournament of Champions Event Starts

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI) — Vitas Gerulaitis, unnerved by the unrelenting serve of John Sadri, relied on experience to survive two tie-breakers and gain a 4-6, 7-6, 7-6 victory last night in the opening round of the Tournament of Champions.

Gerulaitis, the third seed, managed only two service breaks in the match, which stretched for 2 hours and 26 minutes, and squandered three match points before winning the final-set tie-breaker, 7-5. Sadri pulled even by winning the 11-set tie-breaker, 7-0.

"For a while there, I was already thinking about my week off," said Gerulaitis, who next meets Peter Fleming. "But I've played a few tie-breakers than he has. It's a knack to it; it comes with practice."

In the two other seeds played on the opening day at the West Side Tennis Club, and both were successful, although Peter Fleming, the sixth, was extended to three sets. Fleming, playing only his second tournament in three months because of an irritated nerve in his left foot, overcame a troublesome ankle that cost him 13 double faults and Howard Schoenfield, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. And in the final match of the evening, the fourth seed, Eddie Dibbs, easily disposed of Shlomo Glickstein, 6-2, 6-2.

Dibbs, advancing to the second round in quest of the $100,000 first prize were Vijay Amritraj, Balazs Taroczy and Andrew Pattison.

John McEnroe, the top seed who is coming off a loss to Jimmy Connors in the WCT finals in Dallas, was to meet Butch Walts today and Victor Pecci was to face Peter Feigl.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New York	4	2	14	12	11	35
Washington	3	3	13	10	12	30
Toronto	2	3	7	8	7	19
Rochester	1	3	1	7	1	7
Central						
Tulsa	5	1	9	5	8	30
Dallas	4	2	9	7	8	32
Atlanta	2	4	9	11	9	21
Minnesota	1	4	5	10	8	11
West						
Seattle	6	1	11	3	8	44
Los Angeles	3	2	4	4	4	22
Vancouver	2	4	9	10	8	20
Portland	1	4	3	9	3	9

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Fort Lauderdale	7	1	16	6	15	57
Tampa Bay	4	2	12	9	11	35
New England	2	3	8	8	7	19
Philadelphia	1	5	3	10	3	9
Central						
Memphis	4	3	12	13	10	34
Chicago	4	1	7	3	6	30
Detroit	2	4	8	9	7	19
Houston	1	4	5	9	5	11
West						
San Diego	4	2	10	7	9	33
California	3	4	15	14	12	31
Edmonton	2	1	8	6	6	18
San Jose	0	5	4	13	4	4

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS TUESDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

FULLY BILINGUAL Secretary, (English, French with English shorthand) required for financial manager of Paris-based Canadian company. 3 years experience in financial dept. preferred, should be independent. From June 1980 with 6 month contract, which could be extended. Please send c.v. and salary requirements to Miss Feloi, 31, rue de la Bourse, 75008 Paris.

US LEASING Company Paris 8th. seeks English mother tongue secretary, shorthand (dictaphone) in both English & French. 4 Years experience in American or English company in France, around 25 years old. Please contact Mrs Ploquin. 764 11 66 Paris.

BILINGUAL ENGLISH-FRENCH secretaries for CEO of service companies in oil business, located near Versailles, shorthand typing & telex essential. Only EEC nationals or French working papers. Call 955 47 34.

TEACHERS WANTED

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY in Paris seeks teachers for June-July 1980 for accounting, business law, multinational corporations. Box 278, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EUROPEAN MULTILINGUAL mature executive, Law degree seeks similar position. Willing to relocate, long experience in consumer goods in Latin America. Box 267, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

ENGLISHMAN, Bilingual, 12 years experience France. Wine - Viticulture seeks post as vineyard manager/cellar master or similar. Any reasonable proposition considered. Box 280, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex France.

QUADRILINGUAL CULTIVATED good-looking American young woman, assistant/girl Friday. Experience mostly creative fields, L.A.N.Y., Munich. Type shorthand but not secretary. Best references. Available June, full-time or part-time. Weekdays. Paris 602 20 05.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS Lawyer, French resident, German & French Legal Education, 2 years experience in France & Germany in general corporate practice, tax, contract negotiation, investments, seeks interesting position, willing to relocate. Reply to Box 277, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex France.

US CONTROLLER MBA 15+ YEARS Experience budgets studies accounting supervision operational auditing speaks French, German, Spanish & Italian seeks positon Box 37392, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

FULLY BILINGUAL much traveled French secretary, good Spanish, several years experience in USA T.V., production assistant, seeks interesting job. Tel: 720 62 53, Paris.

FRENCH WOMAN, 32, PHD Science, Philosophy, Primatologist, teacher, study all proposals. Box 2222, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex France.

GERMAN LADY. Excellent English, Italian, fluent French seeks half or fulltime job. Box 279, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

YOUNG MALE Graduate-do anything legal, go anywhere. Write Box 37435, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K Consultants. Paris 225 12 94.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

HOUSEKEEPER U.S.A. family in suburban Houston, Texas. Must speak English. Housework and care 2 school children. Send resume/photo to Kaufman, 2903 Laurel Lake, Kingwood, Texas. 77339, USA.

HOUSEKEEPER, English-speaking, for New York area family. Experienced. Photo & references to: Box 244, Norwood, New Jersey 07648, U.S.A.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. Tel: 681 868.

FAMILY FACTOTUM Ex Marine, 49, super cook, fluent French, live in Paris preferred. Tel: 770 10 77, M. Hogg.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

SHEILA DAVIS OF ALBEMARLE NANNIES specialises in finding top calibre British trained nannies and governesses for Royal households and top families throughout the world.
For further details write or phone:
ALBEMARLE NANNIES, 138 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W.1.
01 493 2441 (24 HOURS)
U.K. Lic. No. (SRA) 64.

AMERICAN GIRL, AGE 16, available for au pair job with family overseas through months of July & August. Speaks French, German, Spanish, Italian. Has previous experience with overseas children. Contact: 3018 Old Glenview Rd., Wilmette, Illinois 60091, USA. Tel: 312-251-3802.

26 YEAR OLD English nannie, eight years experience in private households free now. Fry Consultants, 7 High St Aldershot. Hants. UK Tel: 0252 315369.

BUTLER Chauffeur/Cook highly experienced seeks post abroad. Fry Consultants, 7 High Street, Aldershot, Hants, UK. Tel: 0252 315369.

AUTOMOBILES

RANGE ROVER, four door, new electric windows, automatic, fully equipped. Immediate delivery. London: 01-247 8341.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR: Europe's largest. Offices in USA. Best terms to North America and worldwide. Baggage and household goods shipped. Delivery all over Europe. Brochure and quotes. London, W.1., 44 New Bond St., Tel: 491 4121. Geneva 7219, 38 Ave. du Ligon. Tel: 96 55 11.

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 31 42 39. Telex: 71469.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 339985, Cannes: 39 43 44.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TAX FREE CARS
ALL MAKES - ALL MODELS
European and worldwide delivery.
Insurance - Shipment
Open Monday through Saturday.
Call or write for FREE catalog.
SHIPSIDE
SHIPSIDE BUILDING
P.O.B. 7568, AMSTERDAM AIRPORT-C
Phone (20) 152833 - Telex 12568

TAX FREE CARS
ALL MAKES & MODELS
with Swiss licence plates.
RAMPY MOTORS INC.
1290 Genève-Versoix, 89 route Suisse
Tel: 022/55 44 43, Telex 28279
3005 Berne, 60 Sulgeneckstrasse
Tel.: 031/45 10 45, Telex: 33850.

BMW PARK LANE LTD. Sole U.K. tax free agents offer from stock LHD, RHD, and U.S. cars, competetively priced. Contact us now: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel: 01-629 9277. Telex: 261360.

BUY TAX FREE Jaguar - Rover, Range & Land - Mini, from Garabedian-Boursault (R.L.M.C. official dealer), 77 Ave. Pierre-Grenier, 92100 Boulogne (Paris suburb). Telex: 250 936. Tel: 6091532.

MERCEDES & BMW: List price, prompt factory & worldwide delivery. Boomerang Motors, Vas. Sofias 129, Athens 618. Tel: 642 86 16, Tx. 21 4774.

LEGAL NOTICES

U.S. TAX RETURNS/BENELUX
Visit/fixed fee
Call Antwerp 669722/666878

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP MOVERS. 47 Rue de la Victoire, Paris 9th. Tel: 281 18 81. Call Charles. Also small/medium movings.

SERVICES

ROME CASTELLI. Coiffeur, Treatments, Perfumes, Boutique. Via Frattina 52 - 54. Tel: 678.0066, Via Lucrezio Caro 38. Tel: 312.728.

LADY INTERPRETER/Assistant buyer. English / German / Italian / French. Tel: Paris 633 91 88.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER, aggressive, 1215 N. Ross, Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.

EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 815; Round Trip Frs. 1.630. ITS 225 12 39 Paris.

WORLDWIDE DISCOUNTS 'ACGIS' (since 1969): 523 02 15 Or 02 16 Paris.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

The magnificent
STELLA SOLARIS
The yacht-like
STELLA OCEANIS
3-4-7 DAY CRUISES
The best of the Greek Islands & Turkey. Every Monday & Friday from Piraeus. Please apply to your travel agent or SUN LINE, 2 Kar. Servias St., Athens. Telex: 21-5621, Phone: 3228-883.

PAGES 22 & 19 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Observer

Coming Up Roses

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Presidential news conference:

The president: I have no statement today. We will go straight to questions.

Question: After staying in the Rose Garden for 181 days, you are obviously one of the foremost authorities on roses. Could you tell us whether you consider it good planting in a bed of hybrid tea roses to place Mister Lincoln and Herbert Hoover close to Helen Traubel?



Baker

Answer: First, let's get our figures straight. I was not in the Rose Garden for 181 days. My stay in the Rose Garden lasted only 179 days. This was an appropriate length of time to stay in the Rose Garden and was so determined in thorough consultations with Hamilton Jordan, the Democratic Council on Botany and my special assistant for mulch. On your second question, I think it would be inappropriate to put Mister Lincoln in the same bed with Herbert Hoover or to place Helen Traubel close to either of them without first spraying with two treatments of mucible oil. Yes.

* * *

Q: Could you tell us, sir, which route you took in coming out of the Rose Garden?

A: As you know, many people who wish to harm our country have been trying to learn how to get into the Rose Garden. I do not think it would be in the best interests of any of us to divulge locations of the Rose Garden's entrances and exits.

Q: Would you comment, Mr. President, on Senator Kennedy's charge that you were not in the Rose Garden at all, but actually spent 179 days holed up in the marigold beds in the south lawn.

A: Senator Kennedy's empty accusation just goes to show the American people how completely uninformed he is about our country's urgent flora problems. The marigold is an annual whose beds are destroyed at the close of each blooming season. Therefore, as I pointed out last fall in my remarks to the Salvation Army when they pressed me to let homeless Americans sleep in the White House marigold beds over the winter, there are simply no beds there to hole up in. Yes?

Q: Can you assure the American people that your long exposure to the Rose Garden has not left you with an infestation of thrips or bole canker?

A: Due to the fact that the roses were dormant during most of my stay, there was little risk of my catching either of the diseases you mention. Before leaving the Rose Garden, however, I underwent a full medical examination by botanists from the National Arboretum. They found a very slight case of black spot which was successfully treated by spraying with *malathion*. I was also thoroughly inspected for Japanese beetles before exiting from the Rose Garden. None were found.

* * *

Q: Mr. President, in his recent book G. Gordon Liddy states that after the failure of the Watergate *break-in he volunteered to stand in* the White House Rose Garden and be assassinated with rose thorns. Can you tell us whether the thorns there are large enough to tear a grown man to pieces?

A: I think it would be inappropriate at this time to release information about any new weapons-development programs which may be under way in the Rose Garden.

Q: Mister President, Ronald Reagan accuses you of — and I quote — "taking the easy way out." Your stay in the Rose Garden, he says, *was carefully timed for the* fall, winter and early spring months when roses require little work, and you came out of the Rose Garden just at the season when heavy rose *labor becomes necessary. Would* you comment?

A: Yes, I would. In fact, I have asked the Pentagon to release a series of its satellite photographs taken just two days before I came out of the Rose Garden. These will show that the roses have been freshly pruned and last winter's mulch all cleared away for replacement by fresh mulches. They will also show a new trellis and a sack of *new miracle* chemical compound for treatment of rust. I recommend it for Mr. Reagan.

Reporter: Thank you, Mister President.

The press exited while being pelted by the president with rose petals.

Prophet of Pressure

On Running Your Own Direction, Your Own Pace

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON (WP) — The classic A-type personality is:

- Somebody who is engaged in a chronic struggle to achieve more — in less time.
- Someone who is often aggressive, hostile, demanding.
- Someone who is always setting deadlines and quotas.

"You can tell the A-type. He's the one who's studying flash cards. While he's jogging." (From a speech by Dr. Barton Kraff of the Psychiatric Institute at the USDA Stress symposium.)

Last year Hans Selye, grand vizier of stress, made 108 lecture appearances outside of Montreal, where he is emeritus professor at the University of Montreal and head of the International Institute of Stress and the Hans Selye Foundation. He has, he says casually, "stopped counting" lectures in Montreal. He is also writing three new books. "Oh, but of course that is not all," he says with a peculiarly Gallic shrug. "I am a racehorse. I am a Super-A."

Selye looks frail. He is slight and a hip problem reduces his walk to careful, mincing steps. His white hair is thinning. But ah, the twinkle in his brown eyes, the self-deprecating wit at the tip of his tongue, the flashes of vision, the compleat scientist.

Pioneer of Stress

Selye is the pioneering research physician, endocrinologist and biochemist who loosed the concept of "stress" on the world nearly 35 years ago, and thereby changed the direction of medicine in his own lifetime. It was Selye who first documented the body's physiological responses to external physical or emotional pressures. He called it the "general adaptation syndrome," the body's biochemical way of coping with outside stimuli generalized through a pathway he called "stress."

This 73-year-old peripatetic scientist is certain he would wither away if he eased up on his marathon schedule. In fact, Selye says he actually gets off on stress. In retrospect, he feels he probably made a mistake by calling it "stress" in the first place. Because now he must talk about "eustress" (the good kind, so to speak) and "distress" (the more destructive variety). Of course, one man's "eu" (from euphoria) can be another's "dis."



Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Hans Selye
Thriving on Eustress

One day recently, Selye left Montreal at 4 in the morning changed planes in Boston and arrived at National Airport at about 10:30. He was whisked off at once to the Department of Agriculture Graduate School's daylong symposium on "Stress in the Workplace." He met with reporters, psychologists, well-wishers, fans, sat at the head table during lunch and listened to other people talk about the things that he started. Then gave his own hour-long keynote address.

That Selye *maintains a pace* that would have many a younger man in a cardiac care unit is, he says, simply because that is the way he likes it.

Never mind that this jetting around can be tiring. Never mind that his voice has developed a quaver that, along with his German-Hungarian-French Canadian accent, sometimes makes him virtually impossible to understand. Never mind that he is in almost constant pain from a pair of unsuccessful hip operations. Said he to a rapt audience, "It hurts like the devil, but it doesn't stop me from getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning and coming down here to talk to you . . . because," and he pauses for effect, "because I get pleasure from it."

He is vain. He thrives on the attention, but professes regret that he is often credited with the work of others in the field he virtually invented — well, with the unwitting help of a couple of laboratory rats and a more-or-less accidental experiment. In response to a flattering introduction he will say, "I almost feel impertinent in my own august presence."

He is at once warm and dispassionate. He has been married three times and has five children. He speaks affectionately of his second wife, an American, but calls his present French Canadian wife "the best."

Selye was born in Vienna, where his father had been the physician to the Imperial Hungarian Hussars. His governesses were French and English and later he was taught exclusively by tutors until medical school at the German University in Prague. He came to Johns Hopkins University in 1929 and went on to Canada, teaching both at McGill and the University of Montreal, where he spent 32 years as director of the Institute of Experimental Medi*cine and Surgery.*

His 38 books have been translated into 35 languages and he is almost childishly gleeful that the latest translation is in Arabic, *with the Hebrew not far off.*

Stressful notes:

- Stressors may be as varied as a third degree burn or a fight with a spouse. As perceived by the body both are "stress." The reaction may be a peptic ulcer or a liver cancer depending on how the individual body attempts to cope. "But, says Selye wistfully, "the doctor will see an ulcer and treat an ulcer and next see a liver cancer and never make the connection."
- There were 10,000 articles on stress written last year. Selye has a collection of 150,000 such articles and books. His first paper was less than two pages. "First it didn't have any reaction at all," he says. "But then, ah but then, somebody *attacked* it . . ."
- Boredom can and often does produce a stress reaction. "One thing I simply cannot stand," says Selye, "is a faculty meeting."
- Aging is simply the wear and tear caused by stress and the body's reaction to it.

"Fight for your highest
Attainable aim
But do not put up
Resistance in vain."
— Hans Selye

Selye has also written a French version of this quatrain which is, greatly oversimplified, of course, the thesis of one recent project of Selye the scientist — to devise a "code of behavior based on the laws of nature" that will help humanity to adapt to stress, making the reaction more of the "eu" variety rather than the peptic ulcer or cardiac accident type of "dis" reaction.

He insists that his prescription ("I am a doctor, after all, and I have a prescription") does not conflict with religion, "only, perhaps, with religiosity." But he admits he's had trouble with the Golden Rule. "I just couldn't love my neighbor as *myself*," he says cheerfully. "It doesn't work. I tried and I felt like a miserable *sinner*."

Revised Golden Rule

So, for the purposes of better *coping with stress*, Hans Selye has revised the Golden Rule. "Try," his new rule directs, "to earn your neighbor's love."

He calls the philosophy "*altruistic egoism*," and says simply that with its other two parts it is a code of behavior in keeping with all religions phrased in a way that can be accepted in the language of the 1980s.

That, along with his first rule — "run in your own direction at your own pace" — he hopes will point a way for humanity to cope.

Not unsurprisingly, Selye is also researching the effects of stress on aging. "Stress can," he says, "vastly increase the ravages of time." Some of his work with rats seems to indicate a future where the aging stress can be reduced. "A good first step," he suggests.

He is asked if the ability to cope with stress increases or decreases with age.

Hans Selye smiles. "Ask me at 80," he answers.

PEOPLE: *Computer Chess Chan- Give Them 20 Years*

Will a computer capture the title of world chess champion by 1990? Dr. **Hans Berliner**, a computer scientist at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, says there's a 50-50 chance of it. The university has announced the establishment of a $100,000 prize for the author of the first computer program that can win the title. The prize was established by the Fredkin Foundation of Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Berliner, a former world correspondence chess champion, said he would head a committee to draw up the rules for people-versus-machines competition. "We want to ensure that any human competitor can have the right to place a qualified observer," he said, "to guarantee that the computer is actually making the moves and not a group of consulting chess experts at the end of the wire." *Since it takes four years of elimination* play for a human to work up the tournament ladder, he thinks it would take a computer more than five years and probably longer. A *computer champion "is almost a* certainty" in 20 years, he said. In the interim, incentive prizes of $1,500 and $1,000 will be offered each year for competition between computers and humans.

* * *

The staff is working in a 13th-floor suite in Manhattan's Federal *Plaza building, but the boss* — former President **Richard Nixon** — won't be in until later in the week. The General Services Administration began preparing the 15-room suite at 26 Federal Plaza when Nixon moved in February from San Clemente, Calif., to a brownstone on New York City's Upper East Side. Renovation material and labor for the space, paid for by the government, cost $53,000. The annual rent, to be paid from a special fund for former presidents, is $66,600, a GSA spokesman said. Nixon's staff moved in Monday, but Nixon, who has just returned from a European tour to promote his latest book, was not expected until later in the week.

* * *

Actor **Peter Sellers** has suffered a "slight" heart attack but is in "comfortable" condition at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, a hospital spokesman said. The 54-year-old actor has a history of cardiac trouble, including a serious heart attack 16 years ago in California, in which his heart stopped beating eight times as doctors fought to keep him alive. In 1977, he was fitted with a Pacemaker in London to regulate his heart with tiny electrical impu spokesman at St. Vincent's Sellers is being kept for tion. He was in the Irish with his wife, Lynn Fredk make a $2 million-series c sion commercials for a Briti

* * *

The owner of the collap weathered Okemah, Okla hood home of the late f Woody Guthrie has lost a preserve the house as a hist City Council members owner **Earl Walker** to tear white frame house within The city attorney called it ing spot for high school who crawl inside to "smo juana and drink beer." W council members he had offers to sell the property, to turn it into an "Alice's rant" patterned after the n starred the singer's s Guthrie. Walker does funds to restore the built *he and the Oklahoma Hist* ciety have unsuccessfully to city officials to declare a historic site. A numbe emah residents say they Guthrie, who lived in t while he attended high s ting on the front porch guitar and watching the c ons roll into town. Guth from Okemah with his Texas, and later, during t sion, began traveling acr ca writing songs.

* * *

Rudolf Nureyev has world rights for his biogra Milan publishing house o & Kupfer. A spokesma company declined to give details but said the dancer with Italian writer M would describe his life, at defection from the Soviet the book.

* * *

Country mouse Dol found a sophisticated c for a mentor when she v Hollywood for her first **Jane Fonda**, her co-star a Five," showed her the coached her. Now it's D to reciprocate. Dolly says Jane on a tour of the Sou can learn all about Di perhaps about Fonda's "I'm going to introduce h people who do whittlin', character is supposed to good whittler," Parton ad

— SAMUEL

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the *International Herald Tribune*, you can save up to 50% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

SUBSCRIBE TO **THE WALL STREET JOURNAL** INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:
$215.- .....1 Year
$115.- .....6 Months
$ 60.- .....3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.
Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

Send order with payment to Miss Ruth THE WALL STREET JOURNAL International Press Centre 76 Shoe Lane London E.C. 4, England

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATRE
Established 1963
The only professional English-speaking theatre on the continent
Current production
STAGE STRUCK
By Simon Gray
starring
NIALL BUGGY
FRANK WILLIAMS
Curtain daily at 8 p.m. except Sundays. Box office open daily from 9 a.m. until after the performance.
Vienna 8, Josefsgasse 12
Tel: 42 12 80.

HERTZ RENT-A-CAR
SPECIAL ASCENSION
4 day weekend rates from May 14th to May 19th
Ford Fiesta, Frs 380 including V.A.T. with unlimited mileage.
Call us now on: 574 22 62, Paris
Special rate available also for Pentecost week end.

FULL CITIZENSHIP can result from purchase of qualified Caribbean Real Estate. Bullets, 35 Wisconsin Circle, Washington D.C. 20015, USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEELING "low"? - having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 723 80 80.

PERSONALS

CURTIS PRINTS.
Call me.
JEFF KINZEL, E. Lansing, Michigan.
Urgent, call home collect.

MOVING

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A REAL INTERNATIONAL MOVER
Look at a list of his offices. If they're located all around the world, he's international.
INTERDEAN
A real international mover.
AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44
ATHENS: 941.80.66
BARCELONA: 652.31.11
BONN: 66.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269.54.00
CADIZ: 86.31.44
CHICAGO: 595 7664
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001
GENEVA: 43.85.30
HOUSTON: 448 9853
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141.50.24
NAPLES: 736.22.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742.85.11
ROME: 475.43.57
VIENNA: 82.43.64
ZURICH: 363.20.00

BEDEL INTERNATIONAL MOVES since 1850. Al Roosum 834 91 60 Paris.

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT, baggage. Air & sea freight. Marin Air Frat, 21 r. Le Sueur, Paris 16. Tel: 500 03 04 +.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR. Top quality 200 sq.m. provencal villa, 4 bedrooms, 2 flats, ideal location in Vence, 20 min. from Nice airport. Price: 1,350,000. Contact owner directly. Tel: (93) 58 20 38.

ITALY

Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in TUSCANY / ITALY & SOUTH OF FRANCE available for purchase. Information from Alberstadt & Diamatt Walchenstrasse 17, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Tel. 01/362 95 05.



The VIP Security Sedan.

- Fully bullet proof and bomb proof construction.
- Remote ignition and electrical system start — operates up to ¼ mile away for safety against bombs.
- Kidnap recovery system — to track down a kidnapped passenger or stolen auto.
- Oil slick emission — to deter vehicles in pursuit.

Also includes electronic "bug detection", ram bumpers, recording system, emergency communication system with scrambler, hidden escape vehicle.

Buy, lease or send us your own car to be "Safety reconstructed". Send $25 (refundable against purchase) for CCS catalog and comprehensive report on bugging and wiretapping.

CCS Communication Control, Inc.
633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 697-8140
TX: 238720

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREAT BRITAIN

ENGLAND, LONDON THE BOLTONS (close)
Unique and sensational property in immaculate condition with an immense west facing garden with room for both a tennis court and a swimming pool. Light, high-ceilinged landings and rooms of impressive proportions. Approximately 5,000 sq.ft. under roof including master suite of 1,000 sq.ft. comprising bedroom, bathroom, dressing room. 4 further bedrooms & bathrooms, 2 superb reception rooms, 3 cloakrooms, kitchen, sauna, impressive entrance hall, terrace leading to 10,000 sq.ft. rear garden, small front garden, self contained staff flat comprising large bed/sitting room, hallway, kitchen, bathroom. Sold with or without entire content. Leasehold. Asking price US$ 750,000. Ring London (01) 373 3888.

CORNISH COTTAGE, 3 bedrooms, 0.5 km from picturesque fishing cove & beach. Frs 400,000. Tel: Paris 969 30 43 or 538 47 85.

PARIS & SUBURBS

EXCEPTIONAL ON BUTTE MONTMARTRE
SUPERB VIEW
Townhouse to be redone, 700 sq.m. living space, 1,050 sq.m. land.
IMMO BALZAC
Tel: 723 50 00

VILLA BEAUSEJOUR
Splendide appartement. Reception + 3 chambres + 2 bains. Beau jardin privatif. Restons tauxement.
Prix 2.200.000 francs.
PROMOTIC 553 14 14

RECENTLY RENOVATED charming mews house, three levels, 110 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, living/dining with fireplace, custom-built bathroom and kitchen. 17th (metro Rome) Frs. 950,000 Tel: 293 67 85.

CHARMING HOUSEBOAT 110 sq.m., authorized mooring foot of Eiffel Tower. Living — /Dining 3 bedrooms, running water, generator, 220V, central heating, telephone. Tel: 876 12 15.

IN BOIS VINCENNES, 220 sq.m., RER Fontenay s/ Bois, owner sells exceptional modern 5 room apartment, 135 sq.m. + 30 sq.m. terrace, garage, calm, sun. Tel: 873 03 09.

NEUILLY-MAILLOT Lovely apartment in gardens, 110 sq.m., entry-dining, double living, 2 bedrooms, 1½ baths, parking. 538 7496, 9-11 am., 6-8pm.

ST. NOM LA BRETECHE, superb villa, 2,400 sq.m., living, 5 rooms, exclusive. Revillon 460 75 75.

SPAIN

ESTEPONA 30 mins. Gibraltar, Fast growth area, plot building land full views coast and North Africa, 900sq.m., $26,000 cash. Other plots 540sq.mts from $20,000, 1,000 sq.m. *with quarter down and 5 years to pay.* Both good investment. Pinable Arena beach, new project few mins. Estepona Harbor, completed 1981. Also berths/apartments new Puerto Duquesa, and big investment 80,000 sq.m. land with planning for motel, 36 flats and shops. Gerald Ellis. (H17/ABO), Box 17, Arena Beach, Estepona (Malaga). Tel: 80.04.62 (5-7 P.M.)

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
Chalets, villas, apartments, land for sale to foreigners. Box 14549, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

U.S.A.

NEWTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE, seacoast area, historic 1740, 10 room colonial home, huge barn, screened gazebo, 24 acres, pond, orchard, meadow, woods. 48 miles to Logan, Boston, $152,500. A. Westley, Rt. 2, Box 386, Plaistow, N.H. 03865. Tel: 603 3825501.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

FOR RENT CANNES, 4 large rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, phone, direct access to sea. July &/or Aug. Frs 15,000 / month. Cannes (93) 38 00 39.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists: Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 839 2245.

LONDON: POTTERS, 150 years in Estate Agency, *Residential Lettings from* £70 to £1,500 per week, quality Furnished Property: Tel: London 435-6076.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

CENTRAL LONDON. Two bedroom, three reception, maisonette near Regents Park. Well furnished. £150 per week. Telephone: London 935 7578.

CENTRAL LONDON. Elegant 4 room flat. Fully U.S. equipped. £300 pw. 27 June-30 Sept. 01 834 9900.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

CHARLES MICHEL. Beautiful comfortable 2 rooms, loggia, telephone. Frs 2,200 all included. Tel: 227 35 36.

MOTTE PICQUET, New luxurious double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, T.V. Frs. 4800. Tel: 764 07 10.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE
Apartment - Houses
Sell - Rent (possible short stay).
PARIS 562 78 99

15TH
New luxurious double living, 3 bedrooms, high class. Frs 5,800, Tel: 280 20 42.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AT HOME IN PARIS
Furnished or Unfurnished
Apartments to rent
Paris Promo
18 rue du Cardinal Lemoine 75005 Paris
Tel: 325 28 77.

16TH, PORTE MAILLOT New building, entrance, large living, bedroom, kitchen, bath, telephone. Possibility unfurnished, & parking. Frs 2,500 net. 296 61 38, from 12 noon.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

NEED ACCOMMODATION IN PARIS?
Near Eiffel Tower in our own 31-floor tower block, comfortable, luxury studios to 5-room apartments, furnished, for one week, two weeks, or more.
FLATOTEL 43, rue St. Charles 75015 Paris, Tel: 577 54 04. Tx. 200406.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ST GERMAIN DES PRES. Lovely historic building, fully equipped, 90 sq.m., double living, 2 bedrooms, fireplace. 9-12 months. Frs 4,700. Tel: 633 62 61.

NEUILLY MAILLOT, recent 4 rooms, 120 sq.m. + balcony. Frs 4,500 net. Tel: 745 31 91.

15TH NEAR EIFFEL TOWER. 2 bedrooms, May-Nov, comfortable. Frs 3500. Tel: 577 22 74 or 828 39 29 am.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE, (7B). 15 minutes RER, new, never lived in, several 2/3 rooms, 64 sq.m., parking. Frs 3,300 net. Several 4 rooms, 125 sq.m., parking. Frs 5,500 net. Several duplex 5 rooms, 140 sq.m., parking. Frs 7,500 net. LA LOGERIE 548 54 99.

HARRIED HOUSE HUNTERS Let us do your foot work. CSU 758 12 40.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFU-

PARIS, WEST, 40 km f ished, calm, 6 bedro rooms, 300 sq.m., garde maid's room, telephon Frs 7,500 + charges. T office hours, Mrs. Colmo

BOUCHEROLLES, near Int em large house, with m and protection roofs. Po Price: Frs 7,500. C. Pedo

NEAR PORTE ST CLOU rooms, 4 baths, garage Frs 9,200. Tel: 500 63 51

NEUILLY, 2 rooms, high dence with services. Frs subscription. Tel: 548 63

GREECE

APARTMENT, 2 F Fully furnish accomodation 6-8 in Loutraki, 6 km. fro Period 1-6 up to the en 30 m. from the Apply Tel: 411 712

HOLLAND

FOR NICE APARTI Homeservice Amsterda

U.S.A.

LOS ANGELES - Beve apartment with lady si view renting $1,300 m furnished bedroom flat room. Situated in pres block including pool, fitness room. Tel: Lee evenings.

REAL EST WANTED/EX

INT'L OF

SHOES FOR ITS MAN Beautiful high class apa and more. Paris 2

OFFICES FOR RENT

AMSTERDAM EXECUTIVE SUITES COMFORTABLE OFFICE AND APARTMENT ALSO
in the dynamic center of the city next to Amsterdam SCHIPHOL hotel
we offer further:
telex, direct dial telephone, reception, translation, photocopy, audio visual equipment. To be rented on, daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis.
Write or phone:
EXECUTIVE SUITES, BEURSTRAAT 2, 1012 SP AMSTERDAM
TEL. HOLLAND 20-21 22 23.
TELEX 17149

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPUTER PORTRAITS T-SHIRT PHOTOS
AN INSTANT MONEY MAKER THAT CAN EARN YOU $6,000/$8,000 per month
Back in the fifties, if someone had suggested you invest in a hamburger stand called McDonald's or a chicken store run by Colonel Sanders, you probably would have laughed. Most of us did. The few who didn't and invested are millionaires today. Yesterday, however, they were just budding entrepreneurs looking for a good investment. The trick to investing in your own business is to keep your eyes open for something that (1) requires a small investment that can be recouped quickly, (2) have an enormous profit margin and (3) have great, growing consumer acceptance.
HOTTEST NEW BUSINESS
There is such a business. It's called Computer Portraits and it is one of the hottest, most profitable new businesses in the world. Don't let the name scare you. You don't have to be a computer operator or photographer to operate a machine. You don't even have to operate it yourself - it's the perfect part-time owner business.
Some of those owners - whether they be part-time or full-time are grossing big dollars. Up to $4,000 a week in some locations. Imagine. A $4,000 a week business that's (1) all cash (2) does not involve any franchise fees and (3) is a complete turnkey operation.
NO SKILL INVOLVED
It's a business that combines today's hottest trends - TV cameras and instant pictures. A high quality system that is low in price, portable and requires absolutely no technical experience.
The Kema Computer Portrait System *can be set up anywhere* - fairs, holiday areas, shopping centers, conventions, hotels - anywhere with high pedestrian traffic. It's an instant traffic stopper that makes a portrait just in seconds. The picture is first seen on a TV screen, then dramatically printed before your eyes on a computer printout.
And there's more. You can transfer the portraits - instantly - to T-shirts, purses, calendars, card games and other high mark-up profit items. Kema's Computer Portrait System. The most dynamic business opportunity to come along this year. $10,000 start capital required.
But don't just take our word for it. Check us out. Before you make an important decision about going into this exciting new business, know who you are buying from. We suggest you ask your banker about us.
KEMA COMPUTER SYSTEM, DEPT. PHS, Postfach 174082, 6000 Frankfurt, Germany. Telex: 412713.

IF YOU ARE PURCHASING goods from Great Britain or selling to GB we can provide a comprehensive service to include marketing, competitive sources of supply, merchandise control, finance, Letters of Credit, warehousing & distribution within GB & worldwide, & act on your behalf as your agents. Bank references supplied. Lawson & Goss Ltd., 17 Radcross Way, London SE1, England. Tel: 01 407 4455. Tx: 887359.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

New Sweatshirts & T-SHIRTS
Available at once. Assorted colors and screen printed
USED CLOTHING
World's largest supplier of specialty clothing. Shirts - Hawaiian, button-down, western, bowling, flannel etc. also leather, fur, denim and all used clothing items for your market.
NOAMEX, INC.
29-05 122 Street
Flushing, N.Y. 11354
Tel: 212-359-6600
Telex: 426206 NMEX-U.I.

WANTED
Scotch Whisky
&
Champagne
etc.
Top Brands continually wanted.
EXACTO Ets.
St. Albans (UK) 65588
Telex: 298823 Exact G.

1980 CAMBIART PHOTO TRADE DIRECTORY
List more than 4,500 photographic products including accessories. Complete with photos and specifications. Detailed information on Japanese photographic industries manufacturers, exporters, importers, distributors of camera and photographic products. Size: 280 x 210 mm, 334 pages Airmail post paid. Price: US$45.00 order must be prepaid by cash or Bank Check. Send your order to: INFORMATION RESEARCHERS, INC. Suite 401, No. 59-3, Yoyogi 4-chome Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151, JAPAN.

Money Making Business
"Become a Financial Consultant"
Have access to over 2,000 lenders worldwide, high income right person.
£10,800 INVESTMENT REQUIRED
Write Computer Capital Intl. Ltd. 15 Piccadilly House, 25 Regent Street London SW1. Call: 01-439 2053.

PARTNERS WANTED, International Company seeks individuals to open Worldwide offices for U.S. visa and immigration business, obtain Green Cards, assist non-U.S. investors, students and others wishing to work and live in USA, unlimited income and growth potential, five figure investment required. V.I.A.S., PO Box 31185, Phoenix, Arizona 85032. Telephone (602) 867-7910.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS 16TH FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
Excellent location, high turnover in full expansion.
specialist in
High class sales and rentals.
call Paris: 567 72 86
Write: Box 281, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

INVESTMENT BROKERS, money managers, sales organizations and independent representatives are required to offer various energy-attuned investment programs such as U.S. oil drilling programs with highly successful record, equity positions in coal mines, futures in coal and oil, guaranteed income projects keyed to energy programs. Company representative will interview in Antwerp, Frankfurt, Madrid or Nassau. Present offices in the above cities + Hong Kong and Mexico City. Reply in confidence: Capital Offshore Ltd, P.O. Box N-10649, Nassau, Bahamas, Tel: 809 325 4016. Telex 20-327 (Capital).

EUROPEAN DIRECT SALES organization wanted. Prestigious Florida timeshare project of approximately 3000 weeks with sell-out of $20 million + is soliciting representation in European market. Previous direct sales experience required, intangibles preferred. Reply with your qualifications to: Director of Sales, SPANISH RIVER RESORT, 1111 East Atlantic Ave., Delray Beach, Florida 33444, USA. Tel: 305 276 7441, ext. 7912. Tlx: 80-7129

AN OPPORTUNITY EXISTS TO Join an exceptionally successful soyabean arbitrage trading program operated through E.F. Hutton & Company & Co., proven profits in excess of 70% last year. Contact Box 37417, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

PANAMANIAN MARITIME CO. Requires partner(s) to invest in shipping operation with tremendous potential, high profits and tax haven for right party(s). Call Richard, Ft. Lauderdale, FL., 305-359-8648, office hrs. Mon.-Fri., or telex: 152339.

1ST QUALITY SAN FRANCISCO firm seeks partners for U.S. real estate investments. Principal in Europe in May. Telex USA 34774, Attn: DeFatta or write Box 14543, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

MILLIONS OF ORIGINAL U.S. FULLY Recycled jeans to be sold on European market. Enquiries from principals only to: Mrs Zocchi, via Binda 40/42 Milano, Tel: 02/81 34647. Paris Rep office tele: 642226, Tel: 562 36 04.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS in New Jersey. Prestigious high fashion ladies' and mens' store for sale. Exclusive designer's label. Inquiries Box 14661, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

BAR - BENIDORM, SPAIN. Year round sunny location, limited restaurant facilities. $65,000. Turn key operation. Write John Linsmeyer, Box 3781, San Rafael, California 94901.

FOR SALE WELL ESTABLISHED $10 million U.S.A. candy manufacturer. Principals only. Write Box 246, Villanova, Pa. 19085 USA.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE publishing your own newsletter. Any country. Lane, GPO 3845, Hong Kong.

BUSINESS SERVICES

Your Second Home & Business Contact in Frankfurt/M.-Germany
- Near center and American facilities. Modern comfort. TV with American program. Parisian bar. Parking.
- Expert real estate, finance and import-export consultant services
- Mailbox and telex services in English, German, French, Italian and Arabic.
All our guests are VIP's for us.
HOTEL MERCATOR
Mercator Str. 38,
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Germany
Tel. 0611-43955-8 Thx. 413649 merca d.

YOUR OFFICE/ COMPANY IN SPAIN
- Establishment and development of companies.
- Business consulting services.
- Equipped executive office, conference room for short or long terms.
- All facilities.
WORREN STAFF, S. A.
Orense 68, Madrid 20 - Spain
Tel: 2706602/03/04
Tlx: 46642 FATS E.

SPECIALIST TEAM observes and researches for you in Europe and overseas. Best connections. Please contact F. Wright, PO Box 3682 - Rhein Main AFB, D-6000 Frankfurt/M. or tel: after 7 pm Germany (0) 6033-3909.

BODYGUARDS/INVESTIGATOR. Worldwide services. EXECUTIVE PROTECTION SERVICE, C2553, 7100 Regency Sq., Houston, Texas 77036. Tel: 713/978-7925.

US TAX RETURNS & consulting by U.S. CPA in Paris, 265 30 93.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS
is ready when you need it, *Even for a couple of hours.*
- Fully functional modern offices and reconference rooms
- Your tactical base by the hour, m½ day, weekly, etc....
- Your permanent base an office from m². Frs 2,500 + taxes/month.
- Prestige mailing address: all services, inclus....
boss buro express
91, Faubourg St. Honore, 75008 Paris, Tel: 266 90 75, Telex: 642066F

YOUR FURNISHED OFFICE in Johannesburg with all services (secretarial, bookkeeping, management, registration and administration of companies). Please send your enquiries and accounts to P.O. Box 50777, Randburg, 2125 TVL R.S.A. Tlx. 4-24894 SA.

OFFICE SERVICES

PARIS
- Office address facilities: mailbox, phone, telex
- Mail and Messages taken and forwarded
- Secretaries hourly
C.L.I.P.
80 Ave. de la Grande Armee
75017 Paris Tel: (1) 574 23 19
Telex: 650 261

HEADQUARTERS
PARIS 11th 373 33 23
PARIS 17th 522 61 76
Telex, secretaries, services
FURNISHED OFFICES

PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysees. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding, $25/month. Telephone, telex, meeting rooms, 5 R. d'Artois, Paris 8e. Tel.: 359.4704, Telex: 642504.

LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/ PHONE/TELEX. Executive Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel.: 439 7094.

OFFICES FOR SALE

GREECE. Foreign Company selling fully equipped and operational offices, including all furniture, operational telex, two line telephone system, photocopy machine and supporting office equipment. Exceptional opportunity for Company looking to be established in Athens for business operations with Middle East countries. Low rent lease available. Offices centrally located on Syngrou Avenue. For further information please call: (Athens) 9421 635 or 9419 822, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., or telex 219732 CLS gr.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

INVEST YOUR MONEY in Northern Germany factory for animal feed production, turnover $8 million, modern machinery, own buildings, good profits. Price $4 million. Cash $3 million. Contact P.O. Box 260, 168 D-2 Hamburg 26/Germany.

START YOUR OWN AGRI-BUSINESS in America. We set up and manage for you, fully insured. Contact: Star, Box 1111969, 89 Augsburg/Germany.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

K-B
Capital Advisory AG
Kapital Beratungs AG
Bahnhofstrasse 46
8022 - Zurich
Switzerland
Offers outstanding money management capabilities at — highest professional standards.
Ask for our specialized documentation.
— the difference.
we are independent
— thinkers —
your advantage!

INVESTING IN COMMODITIES
GOLD SILVER COPPER
SUGAR COFFEE
COCOA
NEW COMMODITIES LTD.
A long established floor Broker offers private investors a Managed trading account program on all London and New York Commodities Futures Markets.
For further details contact
J.S. Burke
39 Hatton Garden
London EC1N 8BX
Tel: 242 54 91
or in France:
G. Marlyn
16 Av. Montaigne
75008 Paris
Tel: 266 9222

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

MONEY MANAGEMENT

DIAMONDS

ST. HONORE DIAMOND
Be smart cut out middle men, buy Certified Diamonds at tremendous savings.
ST. HONORE DIAMOND
5, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore,
75008 Paris. 265 01 10
Write or call for full information.

PAGES 2 FOR M CLASSI

هكذا من الأصل